# THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Historical Society

Vol. LXVI No 31 -- E J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor. $1.50 per year in advance

NAPANEE, ONTARIO, CANADA—TUESDAY, JUNE 28th, 1927.



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207

Anyone can sell poorer tea cheaper.


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FOR SALE—Rubber tired buggy. PAUL'S GARAGE.

FOR SALE—Second hand Dane Hay Loader cheap. C. H. SPENCER. 31-bp

FOR SALE—Family driving mare, suitable for third horse. PAUL'S GARAGE.

FOR SALE — General purpose mare in foal PAUL'S GARAGE.

WANTED—Hear from owner good farm for sale. Cash price, particulars. D. F. BUSH, Minneapolis, Minn. 31e

TO LET—Small apartment, all conveniences, immediate possession, central location. Apply E. L. BEDORE. 31-ap

FOR SALE—Shortening, 2 lbs. for 25c. Come and get it in any quantity you wish. Now ! FRANK H. PERRY, Phone 130.

FOR SALE—House and lot in South Napanee. Frame house, good garden, immediate possession. Apply HARRY SEYMOUR. 31

ALWAYS a number of farms and houses in town for sale. Owners may also list property for sale at low terms. No sale, no charge. T. B. GERMAN, Barrister, Napanee, Ont. 6-tf

FOR SALE—Southeast quarter of Lot Number eight, in the fourth concession of Richmond, owned by Percy Snyder, 50 acres, known as part Nelson Russell Farm. Apply to B. B. GERMAN, Napanee, Ont. 43

FOR SALE—One hundred acre farm, five miles from Picton on county road, close to church, school and cheese factory. Good buildings, good land, spring watered pasture, about six acres of wood. Price reasonable. Apply to IRVIN UNGER, Elmbrook, Ont. 45-tf

FOR SALE—Medium sized, two storey brick dwelling on East street Electric lights, furnace and waterworks. Large barn and stable. Geed well at door. Also good building lot adjoining. Will sell as a bargain. Apply to PAUL'S GARAGE, Dundas street, Napanee. Phone 198.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Persons having claims against Nancy Dingman, late of the Township of Fredericksburgh, in the County of Lennox and Addington, widow, deceased, are required to send particulars and proofs thereof to the undersigned solicitors for the executor of the estate before the 14th day of July, A.D., 1927, after which date the assets will be distributed to the parties entitled thereto.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE,
Napanee, Ont.
Solicitors for
NATHAN B. MILLER,
28-d Executor.


# MILLINERY

## Ladies' and Misses' Hats

Silk, Straw, Silk and Straw Combinations—all shades including Black—a special purchase.

**Value $6.90**

**SALE PRICE $3.90**

## Scarfs

Crepe de Chene, Georgette and Silk in new designs

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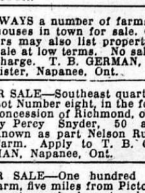


**TAKE NOTICE THAT :**

1. The Council of the Corporation of the town of Napanee intends to construct as a local improvement a permanent pavement with curbs and gutters and storm sewers on Bridge street, in the Town of Napanee, from East street easterly to Dundas street, and intends to specially assess a part of the cost upon the land abutting directly on the work.

2. The estimated cost of the work is $11500.00, of which $5,-700.00 is to be paid by the Corporation of the Town of Napanee. The estimated special rate per foot frontage is $4.20. The estimated special annual rate per ft. frontage being 23 7/10c. The special assessment is to be paid in twenty annual instalments.

3. A petition to the said Council will not avail to prevent its construction, but a petition against the work, or the manner in which it has been undertaken, may be made pursuant to section 9 of THE LOCAL IMPROVEMENT ACT, to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, by a majority of the owners representing at least one-half of the value of the lots which are to be specially assessed therefor.

MARK P. GRAHAM,
Deputy Clerk.

Dated June 27th, A.D., 1927. 31-a

## TAX RATE FOR 1927 FIXED AT 42 MILLS

TWO MORE BLOCKS OF PAVEMENT TO BE LAID ON BRIDGE STREET

As per adjournment the council met on Monday evening at 7.30 p.m., Mayor E. J. Roy in the chair.

Present—Councillors Simpson, Dunbar, Kimmerly, Fitzpatrick, Jewell, Howitt.

The usual requisition from the Board of Education for funds needed to be raised for the year 1927, was presented to council.

The sum of $5,326.29 is required for the Collegiate and $14,244.44 for Public Schools.

Referred to Finance Committee.

A communication was read from the Public Utilities Commission, stating that owing to the construction of extra pavements, it required the use of an extra number of hydrants for flushing purposes, and suggested that in order to do away with using the hydrants, a sufficient number of goose-necks be constructed.

Referred to the Fire and Light Committee.

A communication was read from the Gibbard Furniture Shops, calling the council's attention to the danger of pedestrian traffic crossing Dundas street from Graham's Garage to the Gibbard Furniture Shops. Some five or six hundred people cross there every day. It was suggested that signs be erected warning motorists of a danger zone, also that a safety strip be painted on the pavement.

Mayor Roy was instructed to act in conjunction with the Streets Committee in the above matter, also as to the erection of traffic signals and other traffic regulation.

A communication was read from Mrs. K. Powell, secretary of the U. E. L. Chapter I.O.D.E., asking for a rebate of fee paid for use of town hall on the evening of their recent Confederation concert.

Request granted.

The Clerk presented to the Council a statement of the estimated Receipts and Expenditures for the year 1927, and a by-law to levy the rate necessary for raising the taxes for the year was introduced, given its several readings and finally passed. The rate levied was as follows : 26½ mills on the dollar for general purposes, and 13½ mills for school purposes, and 2 mills for local improvement rates ; a total of 42 mills for all purposes.

About fourteen ratepayers residing on Bridge street, between East and Dundas streets, petitioned the council for the construction of a permanent pavement, said work to be done under the local improvement plan.

Moved by Coun. Jewell, seconded by Coun. Howitt, that the petition be granted.

Carried on the following division :

Yeas—Dunbar, Howitt, Jewell, Fitzpatrick, Roy, Simpson—6.

Nays—Kimmerly—1.

Moved by Coun. Dunbar, seconded by Coun. Simpson, that that portion of Bride street from the east side of Robert street to the west intersection of Bridge street, be paved with a permanent pavement.

Yeas—Dunbar, Howitt, Jewell, Roy, Simpson.

Nays—Fitzpatrick, Kimmerly—2.

A two-third vote being necessary to carry the motion, it was declared lost.

Moved by Coun. Simpson, seconded by Coun. Fitzpatrick, that a permanent pavement be constructed on the Market Square, and that the council be a committee of the whole to meet with the engineer in formulating the necessary plans.

Declared lost on the following division :

Yeas—Dunbar, Howitt, Jewell, Fitzpatrick, Simpson—5.

Nays—Kimmerly, Roy—2.

ACCOUNTS.

The following accounts were ordered paid :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| J. L. Boyes & Son | 8 | 48 00 |
| P. Gleeson | | 18 40 |
| McClary Mfg. Co | | 27 00 |

ADOLPHUSTOWN.

Last week was a chapter of accidents among the children of First Concession. While returning from school, Jack Roblin, son of R. M. Roblin, received a nasty bite in the fleshy part of his leg from a dog. The dog had not previously shown signs of being vicious. The wound is progressing favorably and is hoped no complications will set in.

During the noon hour on Wednesday, Betty Allison, daughter of R. J. Allison, sustained three broken ribs, besides being badly cut and bruised, when she was run over by a motor car in front of the school house. The car was attached to the driver of the car, as he was driving at a moderate speed when the school buildings are so close to the road, that when two little girls suddenly run out he had no chance to stop in time. Added to make matters worse the children separated, one turning back and the other going on. The unconscious child was picked up and rushed to the doctor's office a short distance away, so that her wounds received immediate attention and at time of writing her condition is quite encouraging.

On Thursday evening Margaret Allen, who resides with her grandfather, C. P. Allen, was kicked on the temple by a horse. A couple of stitches were required to close the cut.


Finest Separator Oil, that won't freeze or gum up your machine, 25c. a quart at Wallace's. Why pay more ?


## PRIME MINISTERS SINCE CONFEDERATION

1. Hon. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE—Nov. 7, 1873 to Oct. 8, 1878.
2. Hon. SIR J. J. C. ABBOTT—June 16, 1891 to Dec. 5, 1892.
3. Hon. SIR JOHN THOMPSON—Dec. 5, 1892 to Dec. 12, 1894.
4. Hon. SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL—Dec. 21, 1894 to April 27, 1896.
5. SIR CHARLES TUPPER, Bart.—May 1st, 1896 to July 8, 1896.
6. Right Hon. SIR ROBERT BORDEN—Oct. 10, 1911 to July 10, 1920.
7. Right Hon. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD—July 1, 1867 to Nov. 6, 1873, and Oct. 17, 1878 to June 6, 1891.
8. Right Hon. WM. LYON MACKENZIE KING, C.M.G.—Dec. 29, 1921, to June 29, 1926, and Sept. 25, 1926 to present.
9. Right Hon. ARTHUR MEIGHEN—July 10, 1920 to Dec. 29, 1921, and June 29, 1926 to Sept. 25, 1926.
10. Right Hon. SIR WILFRID LAURIER—July 11, 1896 to Oct. 6, 1911.

## CELEBRATION AT NAPANEE

Under an Act of the Dominion Parliament a large and representative party known as a National Committee "for the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee Confederation" has been incorporated and, as has been done in other towns, a special committee has been formed in Napanee to arrange for a celebration here on July 1st next, when the following program will be carried out.

At ten o'clock the school children of Napanee and the surrounding district are expected to gather at the Armouries to be formed into a procession in charge of Capt. Harry L. Babcock, and this procession, headed by the Band and "B" Company Frontenac Regiment will march to the Harvey Warner Park, where a short patriotic program will be carried out, and where, it is expected, each pupil in the parade will be presented with a special Confederation Medal which has been struck off by the Dominion Government in commemoration of this Jubilee event.

In the afternoon the Napanee Driving Park Association will hold their annual celebration consisting of horse races ; baseball between Napanee and Adolphustown ; and a ladies' softball game.

In the evening the celebration will be continued by a tattoo, following which there will be a Pavement Dance, and Napanee will form a link in the chain of conflagration, which on that evening will reach from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Mayor E. J. Roy has issued a proclamation requesting observance of Friday next as a holiday in Napanee so that the town citizens are expected to attend this National observance, and it is hoped that the parents of school children in the district and all others who can do so, will come to Napanee in the morning. It is hoped that a function of this kind will make a lasting impression on the minds of the younger generation in particular.

On Sunday, July 3rd, at two-thirty p.m., a National Thanksgiving service will be held in the "Harvey Warner" Park. The intention is that Mass meetings of similar nature will take place in every village, town and city in the Dominion.

SELBY.

School closes this week for the holidays.

A large number from here attended the kitchen shower Tuesday night for Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wright.

Mrs. G. McFarlane, of Kingston is visiting her mother, Mrs. Bradshaw.

The road north of the village is closed while the new road is being built.

We are glad to say Mrs. Williams is improving.

CAMDEN EAST.

A nine pound pickerel was caught in the river here on Tuesday by Mr. George Riley.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Tipson have returned home, after spending six weeks with friends in Toronto.

Mr. P. J. Sherlock, of Killarney, Man., visited his mother, Mrs. Sherlock, recently.

R. B. Amey is having his residence repainted.

Misses Bessie Stedman and Marjorie Riley are home from Toronto for their holidays.

Mrs. J. Connolly, of Yarker, is the guest of her sister-in-law, Mrs. F. E. McWilliams.

A patriotic service was held in the United Church on Sunday evening.


**Does it pay to feed Dr. Hess' stock or poultry tonic ? Buy a pail of stock food and watch results. We guarantee it to pay for itself at least twice over, or money refunded. This applies when fed to cattle, horses or hogs. Full information at Wallace's, Napanee agents.**


## JURY BRINGS IN VEDICT

NO ONE TO BLAME FOR FATAL ACCIDENT ON HIGHWAY AT NAPANEE.

The coroner's jury empanelled at Napanee on Friday afternoon, inquired into the death of the late ex-Alderman J. B. Holder, who died in the General Hospital, Kingston, a week ago Thursday, following an automobile accident, brought in the following verdict after the jury deliberated for twenty minutes "we find that J. B. Holder came to his death from injuries received in a motor accident on June 15th, 1927 between the hours of three and four p.m., near the residence of A. E. Paul on the provincial highway, near Napanee, and we have come to the decision that from the evidence submitted that no blame can be attached to anyone."

The inquest lasted for about five hours and a half, during which time several differences between counsel, U. M. Wilson, Napanee, for the Crown, and W. M. Nicke, Kingston, who was present in the interest of his client, Charles Macdonald, the driver of the car in which ex-Alderman Holder was riding at the time of the accident. Objections to certain questions were frequent and to cap it all, towards the close of the inquest, the jury demanded that Charles Macdonald take the box. Mr. Nickle strenuously objected and declared that "the coroner might as well put a chair in the box for Macdonald had been instructed not to answer any questions and would not talk." The coroner and Mr. Nickle bandered on words at this point and the coroner, Dr. Galbraith, reminded Mr. Nickle that he was there in the interest of his client, and his word was final and was law in the inquest. The jury insisted that they know the condition of the car and even after the evidence of the motor mechanic at Cooke's Auto Service was taken and he had explained about the car, they insisted that Macdonald take the box. After argument between counsel, each quoting from their law judges, and the final order of the coroner, under the proviso that nothing said in the inquest court would be used against him in any subsequent trial Macdonald finally took the stand and gave his evidence.

When court opened at two o'clock, standard time, there was a large crowd present in the court room, some of whom had driven miles to hear the case. Dr. T. M. Galbraith was the presiding coroner, and after the case had been duly opened, Bruce Reid, one of the occupants of the car in question was called.

In answer to questions by U. M. Wilson, crown attorney, Reid stated that he was riding in the back seat of the car at the time the accident occurred. He said that he got into it at a quarter to three, daylight saving time, and in the car besides himself, John Holder, Charles Macdonald and Arthur Fearne. Reid told of the wedding that had been held in the morning at the home of Arthur Fearne, when Fearn's daughter was married.

Witness said that when the party left home in the car they were going to Napanee. The bride and groom had gone away on the hoot and as the men had the rest of the day off, he said, they had decided to go on a drive to Napanee.

Mr. Wilson—Who drove the car ?

Witness—Charles Macdonald.

Q—What way did you come to Napanee ?

A—Along the provincial highway.

Q—What time were you at Odessa ?

A—I don't know.

Was the car stopped between Odessa and the Fearne home ?

A—Yes, at Cooke's Auto Service

Q—Was there anything in the car ?

A—No.

Mr. Nickle objected to this question being asked the witness and the objection was upheld by the coroner.

Q—Was there any stop between Odessa and Napanee ?

A—Yes, we stopped at Smith's after we left Odessa.

Q—Was there anything noticeable about the car ?

A—Not that I noticed. Witness stated that Smith lived about three or four miles west of Odessa.

Q—Was there any stop made between Smith's and Napanee.

A—No.

Asked if his attention had been drawn to a car in which was Chief Barrett, of Napanee, witness stated that it had not.

Q—Did you see any officer of the law ?

A—Yes, we saw a traffic officer.

Q—What did he say to you ?

A—He wanted to know why we were zig-zagging on the road.

Q—You found Smith's.

A—Yes.

Q—You were zig-zagging ?

Mr. Nickle objected to the Crown Attorney putting a leading question like that and the form of the question was changed.

Q—Did the car zig-zag from Smith's to Napanee.

A—No.

Q—How did the car come through the cut at the top of the hill, did it zig-zag there ?

A—No, the speed was slackened and I felt a quiver under the car as though something had gripped it.

Q—What caused the car to swerve off the highway ?

A—The driver was putting on the brakes. I felt a quiver of the car underneath.

Q—What happened to Holder ?

A—I don't know. I was in the back seat and Holder was in the front.

Q—Holder is since dead, you know that ?

A—Yes, he died next morning.

Dr. S. J. Keyes, who attended the late J. B. Holder at the Kingston General Hospital, was next called and stated that he was called to the General Hospital about 7 p.m., on the night of the 15th of June. He told of an X-ray being taken and the fact that the patient never roused from unconsciousness.

Dr. Keyes stated that there was a scalp wound on Holder's head, but there was no external sign of a fracture of the skull or no evidence of one on the picture. Dr. Keyes stated that he saw Holder that night at seven o'clock, nine o'clock and again at eleven o'clock and at nine o'clock next morning. He believed that there was an injury to the brain, possibly a laceration of the tissues. The cause of death was a fracture of the base of the skull.

In answer to a question by the coroner, Dr. Keyes stated that there was no smell whatsoever of alcohol from Holder's breath. He took particular pains to notice this.

Arthur Fearne was called and stated that the car in which Macdonald, Holder, Reid and himself were riding was a Durant car with disc wheels. He said that the car stopped only to locate the Smith home. He told of the Smith officer coming up to the car and asking the driver why he could not keep the car on the road. Macdonald told the traffic officer that he was looking for the Smith house. The traffic officer replied, "Oh all right, but be careful."

He said that at the top of the hill there was a slackening of the speed of the car, right at the cut. The driver shut off the gas and applied the brakes. The service brake was on all the way down the hill and they were holding the car.

Traffic Officer Byles, who stopped the car and asked the reason for the zig-zagging, was the next witness called and he stated that his beat was from Shannonville to Kingston. He saw John Holder about a mile and a half west of Odessa on the afternoon of the 15th of June, he said. He stated that he noticed the car swerve and he stopped the driver and checked him up on it. He stated that he asked the driver what was the matter and told the driver to keep his eyes on the road as they were trying to keep accidents down.


(Continued on page 4.)

## ANTHONY RANKIN

DIES SUDDENLY IN NAPANEE STORE

Anthony M. Rankin, who represented Frontenac County for fifteen years in the Ontario Legislature, died suddenly on Tuesday afternoon last, while entering Mr. Arthur Kimmerly's store. He was stricken with a heart attack and expired almost immediately. Mr. Rankin was on his way to Belleville, where the Frontenac Dredging Company, of which he was president, are working on the Bay bridge, and stopped in Napanee to look after some business matters.

Mr. Rankin was a well-known figure all over the riding and his many friends will regret his sudden passing. Mr. Rankin was a sincere ad untiring advocate of good roads and it was largely through his efforts that the improvement of Frontenac roads were undertaken, while he was a member of the Frontenac County Council.

The remains were removed to his home at Collins' Bay and the funeral was held from there on Friday.

## SOFTBALL

The Napanee Leafs were unable to play any games last week, the Kingston team with whom they were arranging an exhibition game being unable to secure a suitable diamond. From now on, however, they have two games arranged for each week. This week they play St. Paul's Alerts of Kingston, at Beaver Lake on Wednesday, and Kingston Treasures here at the rivinq Park on July 1st. The following week their league starts, with Napanee opening at Belleville Ontarios on July 5th and at home to Beavers, July 7th.

The two Belleville teams met Napanee at a League meeting last week, when the managers presented their lists of players. Belleville Ontarios will be without the services of Jean Ramsay, their star pitcher, and the Beavers claim to have lost the services of some of their best. Napanee had the following players approved :D. Johnston, L. Wagar, B. J. O'Neill, catchers ; A. Grass, catcher ; Margaret Douglas, M. Embury, M. Stinson, V. Whitton, infielders ; R. Dickson, L. Hopping, E. Emmerly, Marion Douglas, L. Fraser, M. Blackadder and F. Booth, outfielders.

The batting average of the Napanee players to date is as follows : M. Grass, 509 ; L. Hopping, .561 ; V. Whitton, .444 ; M. Embury, .440 ; L. Fraser, .429 ; M. Blackadder, .429 ; R. Dickson, .390 ; D. Johnston, .375 ; H. O'Neill, .361 ; Margaret Douglas, .360 ; Marion Douglas, .325 ; M. Stinson, .294 ; L. Embury, .240 ; L. Wagar, 000.


**Rum, Honey and Tamarac Balsam is the best preparation we know of for stubborn coughs and colds. 35c. a bottle at Wallace's.**

## Like having a dozen stores

Any time you have something especial to sell, take a quick trip among some of the nearby towns—by telephone—and extend your trade.

The very low rates of Interurban Service—to towns within a radius of say 25 miles—enable you to make such selling trips frequently.

You'll be surprised to find how readily out-of-town customers respond to this personal service. They are pleased, flattered, to think you cared enough for their trade to call them by telephone.

Try it.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

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## SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

BY G. C. TRUMBULL,
(Editor of The Sunday School Times.)

### SAUL CHOSEN KING

Sunday, July 3.—I. Samuel, 9 to 14.

Golden Text—What doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God? (Micah 6:8).

We turn back twelve centuries from our lessons in the life of Peter, concluded last week, and commence a six months' course in the early Kings and prophets of Israel, from Samuel to Isaiah. We shall spend three months studying the Kings, from Saul in the beginning of the Kingdom of Israel to the division of that Kingdom after Solomon, under Rehoboam and Jeroboam; and then have three months with the prophets from Elijah to Isaiah. This will carry us through four centuries of Israel's history.

It is the history of an entirely unique people. There has been no other people or nation like Israel since the world began; there never will be any other like them. God arbitrarily chose this nation, nineteen hundred years before Christ's coming in mindful to be the channel of his greatest blessing to mankind. Israel sadly failed, and God had to set her aside for a time. But God's purposes never fail, nor do His promises; He made many promises concerning Israel that have not yet been fulfilled. He will keep His word, and Israel's national life will, in God's own time, not only be restored, but will transcend the greatest experiences in the history of that nation or any other nation the world has ever seen. Today, before our eyes, the dry bones of Israel are beginning to come together again. It is Zionism, for the consummation of God's purposes.

Before the time of this lesson Israel was a theocracy, under the rule of God, through such chosen instruments as Joshua, and the judges, of whom Samuel was the greatest; a prophet, priest and judge. In Samuel's old age Israel demanded "a King to judge us like all the nations." I Sam. 8:5. Was this right or wrong?

The chapter preceding the lesson answers the question. God had warned, and they have rejected Me, that I should not reign over them. Yet God gave them what they asked. God often in His patience and wisdom, deals with us in that way. Through Samuel He plainly warned the people what it would mean to have a King. They repeated their demand. "And the Lord said to Samuel, Hearken unto their voice, and make them a King."

And now God was going to choose Israel's King for her, and He chose just the one person that they, with their mistaken ideas, would like. Of Saul we read that "there was not among the children of Israel a goodlier person than he; from his shoulders and upward he was higher than any of the people."

The three lesson chapters should be read to get the whole dramatic story. The young man Saul set out to find the lost asses of his father, and instead he found a Kingdom. Hunting vainly for the lost animals, he sought out Samuel as God's prophet to seek his advice. God had told Samuel of Saul's coming, and that he was the man to make King. He was specially honored by the old prophet, and then was secretly anointed with oil as the Lord's choice to be captain over His inheritance.

Everything was in Saul's favor. He had exceptional human gifts and popularity for leadership. The Spirit of the Lord came upon him, and endowed him with supernatural power to prophesy together with the prophets of God. His very heart was changed. There he was to be presented to the nation at Mizpeh by the old prophet Samuel.

Here again the warning from God was renewed, as Israel was told that she had rejected God, who had saved her out of all her troubles. The tribes were solemnly brought forward, one of which was to be chose by lot; one family in the tribe of Benjamin was thus chosen, and finally the lot fell on Saul, who had kept himself out of sight. As he was publicly presented it was an impressive moment, and "all the people shouted and said, "God Save the King."

God continued to do all He could to help Israel and this new King. A band of men went with Saul "whose hearts God had touched." When the fort of Jabesh-gilead came, and a city of Israel was threatened by powerful enemies, the Ammonites, Saul rallied the fighting men of the entire nation, 330,000, and under his leadership they utterly routed the enemy.

A certain group of men in Israel had sullenly refused to acknowledge Saul as King. After his victory the people demanded that these people be put to death. "And Saul said: There shall not a man be put to death this day: for today the Lord hath wrought salvation in Israel." Then came a rededication service, under Samuel, as Saul's Kingship was publicly proclaimed, and sacrifices were offered before the Lord.

Surely this man would make good! Everything was in his favor. He was idolized by his people, and was especially helped by God, who had given him the spirit in the first real test that came to him. And yet— We shall see in later lessons how it came out. As a rule those who have rendered the greatest service to God have not had everything in their favor, and have not been popular idols. It is God's undeserved, unmerited grace that makes spiritually great men; not popularity and human qualifications.


Roll Wrapping in all widths. Cotton Twine in cones.
EXPRESS PRINTING HOUSE.

Hard and soft cut wood for sale. 'Phone 53.
ROBT. LIGHT.
4tf


## Mint Strikes Confederation Medals

ABOVE are shown two medals which have been struck by the Royal Mint at Ottawa in commemoration of the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation. The larger medal is that which is to be awarded in gold, silver and bronze to the winners of various competitions. Twenty-six hundred of these are being issued. The smaller medal is that being issued to every school child in the Dominion. Two million of these were required for this purpose.

## CAN WE ELIMINATE— THE DRIVING FOOL?

BY ERWIN GREER
(President Greer Schol of Electrical & Automotive Trades, Chicago, Ill.)

The hog o' the farm has hair on his back,
The hog o' the road on his face;
If I should compare the road hog, I swear,
To the farm hog 'twould be a disgrace.
There's a hog o' the farm, and a hog o' the train,
A hog everywhere—I'll be blowed!
But the littliest, dirtiest meanest of all
Is THE TWO LEGGED HOG OF THE ROAD!

(Exchange)

We writer-chaps have magic typewriters. I have dropped you in a hurtling motor car, alongside of a fool driver. Save yourself if you can.

The screaming glare of the lamps before you light the steep-ness of down grades, stony, uneven, rutilled. This fool at your side ignores his brakes and is running free. Great Godfrey! He is going to take that incline wide open. It is madness! Simultaneously you are conscious of a jar and a flimsy, striking something, of surmounting it, and plunging onward. For what seems, seconds—endless seconds—the car is in the air, and then the road rises in its might to smite you. There is a detonation, a crack, a bang, horrible—deafening. Then everything goes black.

Realistic, what? And it is more than probable that you have encountered just such an accident as set forth above. Or, if you haven't you have pictured it just this way.

Do we all know the driving fool? I'll say we do. Why, then, isn't it a good plan to have a special Sunday memorial service dedicated to driving fools—with all the spare parts for such occasions. It would be memorized by preachers all over the country and would go something like this:

Organ Prelude: "Keep your tail-lights burning."

Announcement of Text: "Blessed are the pace-makers for they shall disinhabit the earth."

Offertory Hymn: "There's a little spark of gas still burning."

Sermon: "Consider the joy-riders; they toil not but they certainly do spin."

Organ Postlude: "Crossing the Grade Crossing."

Nothing will make the driving fool a more sincere convert to the Golden Rule than the exhibition of uniform courtesy on the part of his brother motorist. This more than anything else will reduce automobile slaughter to a minimum.

Try it anyhow. It costs nothing.

## Here and There

* Platinum produced in Canada in 1926 totalled 9,521 fine ounces, or an increase of 1,000 over the year before, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Dr. H. M. Tory, Chairman of the National Research Council, announces a discovery "of great scientific importance" in rust prevention, emanating from the Dominion Rust Laboratory. A more definite announcement is due shortly.

Canadian tobacco has been awarded a silver medal for "outstanding excellence" at the International Tobacco Exhibition held at Olympia, London, England, according to word received by the Department of Agriculture.

Fifteen Austrian families are about to take up land in the Okanagan Valley, near Kelowa being the first group to take up land in British Columbia under the Canada Colonization Association, a subsidiary of the Canadian Pacific Colonization Department.

Canada leads all nations in increased trade since 1913 according to statistics compiled by the National Foreign Trade Council of New York. Canada's increase was 85 per cent, Australia coming next with 45 per cent and the United States third with 31 per cent.

The Provincial Game Commissioner of Alberta announces bonuses to be paid on wolves killed — $20 for the pelts of female timber wolves, $10 for that of males, and $2 for adult and pup prairie wolves taken before September 1st and July 1st, respectively.

Another collection of native Canadian animals has gone forward across the waters through the Canadian Pacific Express Company. It included, two bear cubs, two porcupine, two coyotes, prairie dogs and marmots, two great blue heron and a collection of Canada geese, destined for the zoo at Pretoria, South Africa.

One feature of the celebration of the 60th anniversary of Confederation at Vancouver, July 1-4, will be the official opening of the 1,000-foot new Canadian Pacific Railway pier "B-C" on the latter date. This is the second largest pier on the American continent and is said to be the only pier in the world built in such deep water.

Canada's so-called "Barren Lands" in the Far North have been under examination for the past two years by the Porsild brothers, graduates of the University of Copenhagen, in the employ of the Dominion Government, for the purpose of ascertaining the value of this vast territory for accommodating reindeer.

### FOREIGNERS IN MEXICO.

**Alien Population More Than Doubled Since 1910.**

The number of foreigners now living in Mexico has shown a decided increase over the number living in the country in 1910, when the Mexican revolutionary movement began, figures compiled by the Mexican Department of National Statistics show.

Just before the revolutionary movement began in 1910 the Mexican Government conducted a survey of the number of aliens in Mexico. This showed that there were 116,525 foreigners in all in the country. Of these, 28,629 were Americans, 25,541 Spanish, 21,234 Guatemalans, 13,203 Chinese, 5,264 British, 4,606 French, 3,827 Germans, 2,595 Italians, and 2,276 Japanese.

Now, in 1927, the Mexican Government reports that there are in the whole of Mexico, both native and foreign, 14,294,830 inhabitants. The Indians number 4,179,449; the "Mestizos," or mixed race, numbers 8,504,561; the white race, 1,404,718; and foreigners including all races, 246,052.

### The Eel Mystery.

At last the mysterious origin of the common eel has been solved. The first eggs of the American eel ever obtained were discovered by Mrs. Marie P. Fish, a woman scientist, in the depths of the sea south of Bermuda. She found them while sorting marine specimens brought to the surface in a trawling net. Later the eggs hatched and the larvae were identified.

For centuries men have searched in vain for eel eggs, little thinking that, unlike any other known creatures, they live in fresh water but go to the ocean to spawn.

### Many Misses Mueller Marry.

Saying that Fraulein Mueller in Mackenrode, Saxony, got married is almost synonymous with referring to all the married women in town. According to the local church records the maiden name of every bride who married in twelve months, with one exception, was Mueller.

## ESTABLISH REINDEER HERD.

**Company Has Secured Vast Grazing Areas North of Edmonton.**

Raising reindeer for commercial purposes in Canada will be an established fact this year. The Dominion Reindeer Company, with headquarters at Vancouver, has imported 5,000 head of reindeer from Alaska. This herd will be located on the vast grazing areas between the Athabasca and Great Slave Lakes, north of Edmonton, where the company has secured over three million acres.

The company plans to establish a packing plant at Fort McMurray and ship the reindeer meat and by-products to Edmonton for redistribution. It is stated there are unlimited possibilities for this industry in Canada. As yet reindeer meat is practically unknown as an article of food in the Dominion, but it is stated to be fast gaining favor in the United States.

In the last few years over 2,000,-000 pounds of reindeer meat were consumed in the United States. The meat is claimed to have a flavor between that of beef and mutton. The males, except a certain number which are set aside for breeding purposes, are fattened as steers and butchered when 2½ years old. The carcasses are then chilled and shipped to distributing points.

The cost of raising these animals is stated to be practically nil. A full grown reindeer will give 165 pounds of marketable meat. Besides meat these animals furnish a large number of valuable by-products such as tongue, cheese, glue, leather, fur, buttons, knife handles, hair for life preservers and horse collars.

Reindeer herds double every three years according to authorities. Exactly 1,280 reindeer were brought into Alaska from Siberia by the United States Government in 1902. The largest single herd of their descendants now numbers 40,000 and the total number in Alaska is estimated at about 500,000.

## DRUDGE WIVES OF CHINA.

**Some Quaint Customs in Strange Lands.**

Strange and fascinating stories of little-known China are told in "China, Yesterday and To-day," by Prof. E. T. Williams.

One of the most interesting chapters of the book deals with marriage and the status of women. The most disagreeable feature of married life for the women, no doubt, is that custom requires the wife to live with her parents-in-law.

The Book of Rites decrees that a wife should serve her parents-in-law as she served her own mother and father. She must rise at dawn, dress herself, visit the room of her parents-in-law, ask after their comfort, assist them in making their toilet, and then bring them their breakfast.

A Chinese woman may not seek a divorce from her husband, no matter what his offences may be, but a man may divorce his wife for any one of nine causes: (1). If the marriage contract contains false statements; (2). Barrenness; (3). Sensuality; (4). Want of filial piety; (5). Loquacity; (6). Jealousy; (7). Incurable disease; (8). Leaving the home without the husband's permission; and (9), beating her husband.

China is a land of mighty walled cities, of lofty pagodas, of quaint, curved temple roofs, of curious customes, and strange products. It is a topsy-turvy kind of country, where one's surname comes first and one's personal name last, where your friend when he meets you shakes his own hand rather than yours, where one begins to read at the back of the book and at the right side of the page. It is a land where you eat your desert first, and gradually work down to the soup, where the men dress in silk and satin embroidered gowns and wear their hair in long braids, while many women are seen in jackets and trousers.

Since the revolution of 1911 the country has undergone a great change. Architecture and dress are being Europeanized, and social conditions are quickly changing. The civilization of the West is struggling to supersede the civilization of the East.

Lady Dorothy Mills, in "The Road to Timbuktu," has invested the record of her adventurous journey with all the glamor of romance of the mysterious desert city.

She has a keen sense of humor. Once she was cross-examined by a chief's wife on her matrimonial affairs. The old woman was surprised that Lady Dorothy, having been married nearly seven years, and not yet been divorced, and remarked rather cattily, "When a man goes forth to fight little can he know what passes in the tent."

The old crone suggested that the explorer's husband could not be very well off, as he had allowed her to become so thin.

Among these tribes of Central Africa the Targui woman is a supreme femininest. She has a voice in all public and family concluave, and is complete mistress of her tent and her children. Everything she does is considered good and reasonable. She may divorce her husband, but if she herself is unfaithful the most her husband can do is to demonstrate with his cudgel on the eats first, and after her the man and children are allowed to partake of food.

Papuans, according to Mr. J. H. Holmes' new book, "In Primitive New Guinea," believe that a man guilty of murder is doomed to an eternal living death in a swamp in the next world.

"He will strive continually to escape and be everlastingly sucked down again till only the top of his head is visible. By an extraordinary effort he will struggle upward and to be sucked back again. His eyes will bulge with pain as he rises and sinks for ever and ever. His arms and fingers will grow long and snarled, like the roots of a gnarled tree."

## CHINESE THRONG SONORA.

**Are Waiting to Run United States Border Guard.**

A report from Mexico City states that 95 per cent. of the business in the State of Sonora is controlled by Orientals, who, through marriage with Mexican women, are making dangerous incursions into the native blood of the Sonora populace.

The report stresses that the stay of the Chinese in Sonora is only temporary, their objective invariably being the United States and particularly California. Difficulties have been experienced by the Sonora authorities in checking up the business of the Chinese and collecting taxes, because "their real books are kept in a language no other person can understand."

Complaints are made in the report that many of the Chinese abandon their Mexican wives and children after they have attained sufficient wealth to establish themselves in the United States and run the gauntlet of the border patrol. Thus the report insists that the Chinese violate both the American and Mexican laws.

### The Huns.

The Huns were a Mongolian race who invaded Europe during the fourth century of the Christian era. They waged war with the Goths, then inhabiting Central Europe, and drove them south into Spain, Italy, and the Balkan peninsula, thus indirectly causing the destruction of the Western Roman Empire. The Huns reached as far west as Gaul, now France.

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## AFRICAN BEAUTY SPOT

**Volcanic District of Lake Kivu Is Most Fascinating Spot.**

In his interesting book, "An African Eldorado," F. A. Barner, the explorer, expresses the opinion that the volcanic district of Lake Kivu is the most fascinating spot in all Africa.

Now that I know the region so well, he writes, it will conjure up for me, when I am away from it, all things that one loves best—peaceful, care-free, sunny days under the cam tree and palm groves of beautiful Kisenyies (the haven in the shadow of the volcanoes); a warm, dry climate that is never too hot and never too cold; entrancing scenery; "South Sea" islands like gems set in silver; beautiful and interesting plants and animals (including a rare Alpine flora, for the volcanoes reach up over fourteen thousand feet) . . . and human types that are at once interesting, arresting and pleasing. Over all, watching and waiting for something one knows not what, stand the great brooding volcanoes of Virunga, towering to the skies — the Guardians of the Lake.

The steep sides of these grand volcanoes and the surrounding ridges and spurs are, for the most part, clothed in thick forests, some of them of bamboo and quite impenetrable in places; but the Kivu plain below, and the numerous small hummock-like volcanoes, are covered with grass, short scrub and heritage growing on a shallow deposit of soil-rake overlying the solid lava of which the entire northern shore of Kivu is composed.

Another interesting feature of this wondering district lies in the fact that Lake Kivu may be said to be the dividing line between the steppe region of the east and the forest region of the west; hence we get primeval forest and grassy downs intermingling around its deeply indented coast and producing a curious and interesting and sometimes hybrid fauna and flora. The incomparably rich and luxuriant forests which clothe the high mountains above are well worth a visit in themselves.

This mountain forest is primeval and semi-alpine in character, and is inhabited by the semi-dwarf Batwa. These people, besides being good blacksmiths and potters, are great apiarists; their hives are to be seen all over these forests, especially where there is any heather. Elephants, buffaloes, leopards, hyaena, bushbuck, yellow-backed and red duiker, forest hog and wild pig, chimpanzees, gorillas and rare monkeys, besides many beautiful species of squirrels and rare and interesting birds, are to be found in these forests.

In places thousands of stemmed lobelias spring from the grass like gigantic candles, and the green glades are buried under the heads of white or silver rose-colored everlasting flowers. Elsewhere tree ferns intermixed with wild bananas and lobelias predominate, giving a wonderful scenic effect.

Taken as a whole, the Kivu district may said to be very rich in flowering plants and shrubs. At the higher elevation on the volcanoes and mountains to which I have already referred, are to be found, besides the lobelias, tree ferns and wild bananas, the pink arborescent heather, ground orchids, gladioli, poker plants, blue irises and many other flowers.

### Horn as Dinner Gong.

The Temple, London, still maintains the age-old custom of sounding a horn each evening in term time, ostensibly to call the students to dinner in Middle Temple Hall. For more than 700 years, it is stated, this horn-blowing ceremony has been performed, and the self-same horn has done duty from time immemorial. A frock-coated, top-hatted, gold-laced warder blows the horn in the different courts, beginning at 5.30 p.m. For this service he receives a small annual honorarium.

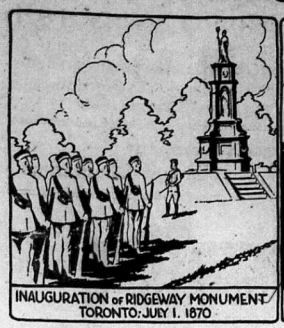
### British Railway Companies.

The shares in British railway companies belong to 854,000 different people, 56 per cent. of the holdings being for sums of less than £500 each.

### Women In the Wilds.

British women are now taking up Government posts in the Straits Settlements, Nigeria, the Gold Coast, and various isolated islands as medical officers, education officials, etc.

## Canada's Three Score Years of Nationhood



INAUGURATION OF RIDGEWAY MONUMENT TORONTO: JULY 1. 1870

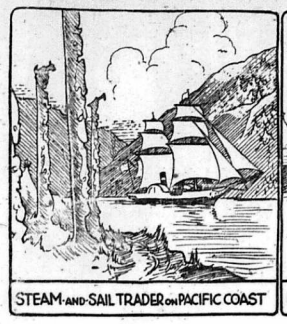
NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE - 1873

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE - 1927

NATIONAL DEFENCE

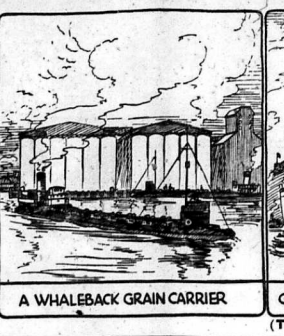
PROPOSED NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL TO BE ERECTED AT OTTAWA

(SHIPPING)

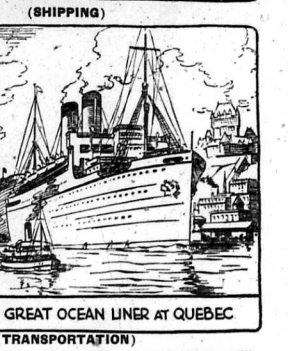


STEAM-AND-SAIL TRADER ON PACIFIC COAST

BEAM ENGINE VESSEL ON GREAT LAKES



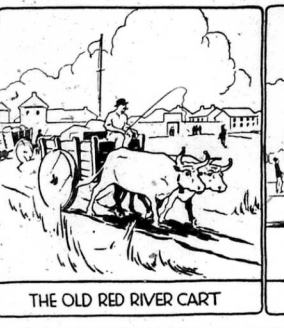
A WHALEBACK GRAIN CARRIER



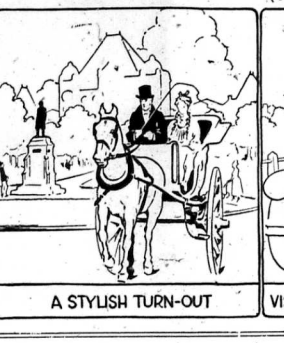
GREAT OCEAN LINER AT QUEBEC

(TRANSPORTATION)

VISCOUNT MONCK ON A PLEASURE JAUNT



THE OLD RED RIVER CART



A STYLISH TURN-OUT

VISCOUNT WILLINGDON OUT FOR A SPIN

## A GREAT EXPERIMENTALIST.

### Prof. Zavitz Worked for Over Forty Years on Field Husbandry.

Among the names of men who have rendered great service to Canadian agriculture that of Prof. C. A. Zavitz will ever stand high, says the Toronto Globe.

Scientific agriculture is so modern in this country, where new problems had constantly to be met and solved, that a great pioneer work had to be done for the practical farmers. Varieties of many grains and other crops were brought to Canada from all over the world, and they had to be carefully crossed and selected to suit the climate, soil, and other conditions here.

This work called for infinite patience and care, and these qualities, together with an intimate knowledge of practical farming in the province of his birth, gave Prof. Zavitz an advantage in his work from which all Canada has been the gainer. In his little plots at the Ontario College farm he worked year after year, bringing his many experiments to the point of practical value. He had the hearty co-operation of the students and of assistants on the staff, and it is consolation that these men have been schooled to continue his work with a high degree of efficiency.

There were spectacular features of Dr. Zavitz's work, such as the perfecting of O. A. C. No. 21 barley, O. A. C. No. 72 oats, Dawson's Golden Chaff and O. A. C. No. 104 winter wheat, and the improved strains of these crops for the northern conditions of Canada have brought many millions to the farmers of Canada in higher production and improved quality. The work of the Ontario Experimental Union was carried on under the supervision of Prof. Zavitz for many years, and it has brought thousands of farmers into direct contact with advanced methods and improved varieties, and thereby brought Dr. Zavitz's work into immediate application. High in his achievements will stand the popularizing of alfalfa as a fodder crop in Ontario, and the development of varieties sufficiently hardy for the Canadian winter. Dr. Zavitz carried on persistent propaganda for alfalfa for a quarter of a century, resulting in the increase of its acreage by many hundred per cent.

## THE FUTURE OF IRELAND.

### Few Countries Are In Better Financial Position, Says J. J. Horgan.

By all accounts the Irish Free State is prospering. The latest appears in the Atlantic by Mr. John J. Horgan, solicitor of Cork, an active Nationalist, whose father was an intimate friend and political agent of Parnell. Few countries, he says, are in better financial position. The national debt £22,000,000, is less than one year's tax revenues, and the national loan issued at 95 in 1924 has gone over par.

Relations with England are improving, "though it may take another generation to exorcise completely the anti-English complex from Irish mentality." In the economic field there is substantial progress. The agricultural industry has been systematically overhauled. Law and orders have been established; roads, railways and hotels are improving.

The Irish Free State, as peaceful as any country in Europe, is tackling social problems with courage and intelligence.

What of the future? asks the Toronto Mail and Empire. Mr. Horgan thinks that the answer lies with England. "If her statesmen have enough courage and foresight to concede the position of equality which we demand and virtually enjoy, then our relations must progress from courtesy to friendship, and the last embers of the old hatred will grow cold and grey."

But there is another element which he says must not be overlooked. "Every patriotic Irishman loves Ireland more than he ever hated England, and because he loves Ireland he wants to see her united as one political unit from sea to sea. This end can never be reached by the Republican road within the lifetime of living man. It might, probably will, be reached by a Federal process within the British Commonwealth before many years are past."

In other words, Mr. Horgan believes that Ireland will develop through evolutionary rather than a revolutionary process.

## Queer Customs of Frozen North

Cannibalism still exists in the far north. A woman living at Ponds Inlet, north of Baffin Land in the Arctic Ocean, ate the bodies of her husband and children during a famine. When discovered she was almost naked, having eaten most of her clothing.

That is one of the stories of hardships in the frozen regions of our world, told by Knud Rasmussen in his most interesting book, "Across Arctic America." It is a narrative of the Fifth Thule Expedition, from Copenhagen via Greenland to Alaska, for the purpose of collecting folklore and studying the Eskimos, on behalf of the Danish Ethnographical Society.

An Eskimo who was refused permission to marry the woman he wanted, shot the lady's father, mother, brothers, and sisters, until all opposition to himself had disappeared.

Mr. Rasmussen was invited to a banquet, at which caribou, the native food, was served. Only the elder people used knives, the children tearing the food with their fingers. Dessert consisted of the larvae of the caribou fly, great fat, maggoty things, served up raw just as they had been picked out from the skin of the beasts when shot. Says the author, "This was literally more than we could swallow."

The food of the Eskimos consists of caribou, walrus, seal, and various kinds of fish. All are eaten raw, and a hot soup consists of seals' blood with lumps of blubber. Blubber is used for lamps, and is their only method of heating.

Their huts are made of snow, and as long as there was a supply of blubber to fill six or eight lamps, the place was so warm that the children went about naked. They can erect a substantial hut in a quarter of an hour. During the long dark evenings their only light is a primitive tallow dip made of moss and caribou fat. Water supply is ensured by building the snow hut close to the shore of a lake, a hole being kept open in the ice all through winter. Their clothes, when damp, are dried on the body.

Their lives are full of terrible hardships. One day they are wallowing in luxury, having caught many caribou or seals, the next they are starving. "Yet," says Mr. Rasmussen, "they think theirs is the finest country in the world."

They have all manner of invocations to the spirits of the land and sea, to which they pray when food is scarce, and they never travel without wearing a large number of amulets, to guard them against all manner of misfortunes.

Even children are forced to wear these protections, which consist of such things as a swan's beak, the head of a ptarmigan, a bear's tooth, the pelt of an ermine, a little dried flounder, and so on. One little fellow of four or five had no fewer than eighty amulets about his person wherever he went.

Girl children are killed at birth, unless already spoken for in marriage, the ceremonial necessity being too great to allow girls to live. One woman, hard pressed to provide for her baby, exchanged it with another woman for a frying-pan and a dog.

The Eskimo does not bury his dead. The body is laid out on the ground, and left to the mercy of prowling animals.

Eskimo woman are always cheerful, despite the terribly hard work they have to do. The housewife has to keep all clothes in constant repair; she fetches snow for water, thaws meat at the lamp, cuts up meat for the dogs, heats and presses blubber for oil, and keeps the lamp at a certain temperature. If it is allowed to get too hot, the roof begins to drip, and has to be plastered with fresh snow from within. She makes all the shoes by chewing pieces of hide as hard as wood until soft enough for boot soles.

Divorce is common where there are no children, and a woman may be married eight times before settling down for good. Polygamy exists but is not common owing to the scarcity of women. Polyandry also occurs. Two men may go shares with one wife. Such arrangements usually end by the killing of one man. Changing wives for a time is a common thing, whether the woman wishes or not. The man has every freedom—the woman none.

It is no uncommon thing for an Eskimo to be lost in a blizzard. Mr. Rasmussen's party came across the body of a woman who had set out the previous winter to find her husband and had been overtaken by a storm.

The inland Eskimos are very little concerned about death. They believe that all men are born again, the soul passing on continually from one form of life to another. Good men return to earth as men, but evil-doers are re-born as beasts.

Hunting is the chief interest in the life of the Eskimo. Caribou are killed by throwing spears. Fish are caught by spearing or by hook and line; birds, hares, lemmings, and marmot taken in snares. The feathered game is mostly hunted in the autumn, when the birds are moulting and cannot rise easily. They are then pursued on the water in kayaks and killed with small harpoons. Seal and walrus are harpooned.

In Baffin Land winter begins in September and lasts till the middle of July. During the winter months the Eskimos have to struggle for life against a temperature of between minus 30° and minus 50°C. In order to keep themselves warm they play games most of the day while not hunting. These are of a simple character, such as hide-and-seek and "bear," where one person crawls about on all-fours, while the rest dance round.

### Lost—A Mountain!

From Chile comes the report of a strange geological occurrence. A thickly-wooded hill north of the Clare river has vanished.

Dwellers in the locality heard a loud report like an earthquake, and many saw the whole forest being swallowed up by the earth in a hoof-shaped chasm, 1,200 yards long. Then, to their further amazement, they saw the river bed rising until an island 900 feet long and 90 feet wide was formed.

### Meerschaum.

Meerschaum is a greyish-white or yellowish mineral which is found in parts of Asia Minor, Greece and Morocco. It is a mixture of silica, magnesium and water, and is capable of being highly polished. Meerschaum is made into tobacco pipes, which are highly prized.

Incomes of more than £100,000 a year are owned by 12½ persons in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

### To Open Old Gold Mine.

Arrangements are being made to open up the old gold mine known as the Cowan Mine, at Kempt Hill, South County, Nova Scotia. Cream, president of the Bower Mining Company, has recently been over the ground and thinks modern appliances will make the mine a success.

### More Buffalo Go to Slave River.

This summer 2,500 additional buffalo go to the reserve on the Slave River from the Wainwright National Park.

"What would a nation be without women?"

"A stagnation, I guess."

### Surely Inalienable Right.

Almost any alibi will do in a pinch. Old John Smithers of Richmond, in the days of long ago, was one of those "shiftless" individuals, too trifling for words and of no value to himself or anybody else. His wife kept a railroad boarding house and tolerated him about the place as a sort of safety valve for her temper and used him as an errand boy to run to the grocery. One afternoon, when it was about time to start the cooking for the evening meal, she could not find either him or the hired girl. At last she discovered them in the woodshed hugging and kissing to beat the band. The girl fled and left him to face the music alone.

"Here you are," cried his indignant wife, "mooning and spooning around with that young hussy, and me working the skin off my fingers to keep your worthless body and soul together! Now, ain't you ashamed of yourself?"

"Humph," retorted old John, "I guess a man's got a right to some privilege in his own home, ain't he?"

—Indianapolis News.

### No Show for Bad Nerves.

The road being narrow and dangerous, the guest was overjoyed to find his host a careful driver. As they gingerly climbed a treacherous incline another car shot by. The guest shivered.

"How foolish that man was to pass us on this precipice."

"Wasn't he?"

"Why did he risk his life like that?"

"Just wanted to show us he had a fast car," responded the careful driver. "But I'll show him."

And he proceeded to step on it.

### Ladies First.

They were playing in a mixed foursome and Percy Plunkett was very much off color. It annoyed him because he wanted to put up a "show" before the girl of his heart.

After a particularly bad miss he felt compelled to indulge in a mild expletive.

"Sorry, Susie," he apologized to the girl. "I didn't mean to say that. Forgive me for swearing like that before you."

"That's all right," returned the maiden sweetly, "you didn't."

### Allspice.

Allspice, or Pimento is sometimes called Jamaica pepper. It is the dried berry of a species of myrtle which grows in the West Indies. The name allspice was given to it as it was supposed to combine the flavor of different spices, particularly cinnamon, nutmeg, and cloves. In addition to its use in cooking, it is used as an agreeable aromatic.

### Tennis Without Rackets.

Rackets were not originally used in tennis. The impulse was given to the ball by the hand. Afterwards a leather gauntlet was used, and about the middle of the fifteenth century rackets were introduced.

### Profits of the British Post Office.

The General Post Office is one of the best paying concerns run by the British Government, and for the year ended March 31st last the postal department showed a net surplus of £7,473,000. Its profits in previous years also profitable with £556,830 to the good, but there was a loss on telegraphs.

The total income collected from the sale of stamps was £35,452,087; the cost of their manufacture, to-day, only £1,966. The total income amounting to £149,917. There was an increase of well over £10,000,000 in the receipts from telephones, while wireless licenses brought in nearly £200,000 more than in the previous year.

### Cost of Provincial Highways.

During the year 1926 a total of $45,563,000 was spent on construction and maintenance of all provincial highways in Canada, according to computation made by A. W. Campbell, Dominion Highway Commissioner. Of this total $2,545,000 was spent on construction and $15,987,000 on maintenance of highways already constructed. The total mileage of roads involved in the aggregate expenditure was 46,824.


# Get Your Camp Supplies

—at—

## Webster's Grocery,

(Sign of Quality)


## Pa's Son-in-Law

GOSH, I'LL SAY THERE'S PLENTY O SQUIRREL-FODDER IN THIS NECK O' TH' WOODS! FIRST WE MEET THAT OLD PSYCHOLOGY HUT AND NOW COMES THIS BIRD WHO SAYS HE'S PRINCE KARYL OF KWEERATANIA— WHERE EVER THAT IS? WE'D BETTER HUMOR THIS BIMBO AN SEE IF WE CAN'T GET HIM BACK TO TH' BOOBY-HATCH HE GOT AWAY FROM?
I DON'T WANTA BE SEEN TROTTIN' 'ROUND WITH HIM, THO, WHILE HE'S DRESSED IN THAT COSTUME OF OAK LEAVES AN UNDERWEAR! I WONDER COULD WE COAX HIM TO PUT ON MY OTHER SUIT?
WHAT? YOU OFFER ME RAIMENT? AH, THIS IS KIND OF YOU! ER - YOU PERHAPS WONDER AT MY PRESENT ATTIRE - I'LL EXPLAIN! I SLIPPED AWAY FROM MY RETINUE SEVERAL DAYS AGO TO SEE A BIT OF THE COUNTRY BY MYSELF - WHILE MOTORING THRU THESE WOODS, I WAS SET UPON BY TWO KNAVES WHO TOOK FROM ME MY CAR, MY VALUABLES AND MY CLOTHING!
BY WELLINGTON
SINCE THEN, RATHER THAN APPEAR IN PUBLIC IN SO UNDIGNIFIED AN ATTIRE, I HAVE REMAINED HIDDEN IN THESE WOODS UNTIL HUNGER DROVE ME TO ASK YOU FOR FOOD! NO DOUBT MY RETINUE IS QUITE FRANTIC AT MY DISAPPEARANCE!
YEUH, I'LL BET THEY ARE!

Peerless Poultry Fencing

We can supply you with any height from 3 to 8 feet of this strong, sturdy fence. No boards or top rails necessary. Five times as serviceable as netting. It gives your flock real protection. All styles of Peerless Farm, Poultry or Lawn Fence carried in stock.

WILSON'S ,HARDWARE
Napanee, Ont.



# Radios and Batteries

Authorized Dealers for Stromberg-Carlson and DeForest Crossley Radios

These sets can be heard any night by appointment.

We carry a full line of Eveready Radio Batteries ; all styles and prices. Phones and Speakers.

We have just installed one of the latest type Chargers to look after your car or radio storage battery.

Get your Radio License from us Then if you are about to wire your house, or have any of your wiring equipment altered give us a call. Estimates given freely.

The Thermo Water Heater has no equal.

We carry a complete line of Fixtures, Shades, Heating Appliances, Irons, Toasters, Percolaters, Curling Tongues.

National Electric Ranges ; also the Beach Electric Range.

Floor Waxer and Polisher to rent

Get Radio License before April 1st and save trouble as all Radios have to be licensed before that date.

1 Barnet Refrigerator at a bargain.

1 6-tube Mohawk Radio.



## Vine's Electric Shop

Market Square. - 'Phone 367
Residence Phone 112-F.

WHERE RESTS YOUR LOVED ONE

there place the most enduring, the most beautiful evidence of your affection and devotion possible to obtain—a monument in imperishable Marble or Granite, designed, carved and erected by us, specialists in this work.

We will make special designs for you at the lowest possible cost.

Talk it over with

WM. M. HOWITT,
Napanee, - Ontario



Having a Large Stock of

Flour,
Feeds,
and Grain

A lot of damaged and wet Grain at

Sacrificed Prices

if taken at once.

All kinds of Grain and Seeds, and Hay, in car lots.

Also Frost Fencing and Gates.



Subscribers call for your Directory

Fred A. Perry

Opposite Campbell House



FREE !

One pair candlesticks given away with every 50c. tin Rogers' Brushing Lacquer. Easy to apply, dries in 30 minutes. All shades.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.



ASSURANCE

THOSE who employ us have the assurance that they will receive the highest degree of service and satisfaction. We are equipped to handle a commission in a thorough manner. Our services are dependable and polite.

MASTERS & TIERNEY
UNDERTAKERS
FULL MOTOR EQUIPMENT
HALIFAX WINDOW SHOP
PHONE 108 - 109 HOLLOWAY


**For Hay Harvest.**

Extra quality of hay forks, pure Manilla hay fork rope, the hay fork chain that will not kink or buckle, made expressly for hay forks, hay fork pulleys.

BOYLE & SON.

**Presented With Charter.**

Napanee Chapter No. 151, Order of the Eastern Star, was presented with its charter at the Grand Chapter Session held in Belleville on Wednesday evening. Seventeen charters in all were presented, after which the Worthy Matrons, Worthy Patrons and Associate Matrons of these respective chapters were installed in office. Miss Edith Taverner, Worthy Matron of Napanee Chapter was presented and received from Mrs. Meadows, P.G.M., the Charter for Napanee.

**Memorial Service.**

On Sunday afternoon, June the 26th, at Wilton cemetery, Odessa Lodge No. 361, I.O.O.F. held a memorial service and decoration of graves of their departed brethren. The day being ideal there was a large gathering, amounting to about four hundred in number, consisting of members of the Order from Odessa, Yarker, Napanee and Harrowsmith, including friends and visitors. Bro. Dr. J. E. Mabee acted as chairman and made a very excellent address. The Odessa Band rendered some very appropriate music besides leading in the singing. The main feature of the afternoon was an address by Dr. Rass, P.G.M., of Kingston, in which he pointed out the glories of childhood days, and so the duties of the members to one another and the world at large, and which service of this nature was held by this Order. Altogether, it was a very impressive ceremony and it was decided to make it an annual event.

## NAPANEE 8: ODESSA 7

By defeating Odessa at the Napanee Driving Park on Wednesday afternoon, the Napanee Baseball Team are sitting at the top of the heap in the County Baseball League with three wins and one defeat.

It was a see-saw game, with first one side in front, only to be changed again when the opposing side was at bat. Odessa should have won the game. They hit harder, but base hits will not win any ball game when the defense fails down. Odessa were weak in the field and had a galaxy of errors. Napanee also had several errors chalked against them, but the most of them were not at "crucial moments."

Killoran started in the box for Napanee, but was relieved by Bentley in the fourth innings, 9am ; Killorin pitched good ball and should have been given better support than was accorded him. Bentley, who relieved him, worked himself out of several bad holes—once with two men out and runners on second and third. Bentley struck out the batter, a fellow by the name called by umpire Jimmy Naphin. His decision nearly caused a riot, and Lemon, of Odessa, was chased off the fender. What the Lennox and Addington League needs most of all is protection for the umpires. They pay their dues and should have protection from players and spectators during the game. Jim Naphin has been known throughout the sporting fraternity as one of the squarest and fairest of officials and if it was a strike in his judgment players should abide by his decision.

Kilgannon, who pitched for Odessa, pitched mighty good ball and but for the poor support behind him would have held Napanee to fewer runs. Huffman in centre field for Napanee connected with one of his fast ones and cracked out a three base hit, but was caught at the plate, trying to steal it into a homer. Huffman also played a mighty useful game and made two nice little hits.

There was a fair sized crowd present and all were pleased at the outcome of the game. It was scrappy and that is what pleases the fans. The next game is away from home, with Adolphustown, and the boys are trying to wipe out the defeat that Adolphustown handed to them on opening day, when they blanked them to the tune of 5-0. The locals will be out there fighting to redeem themselves.

Manager Charlie Loucks has several pitchers to choose from. He is well fortified in this position. Bentley, Byrom, Killorin and Ray Loucks are all seasoned performers. In Bill Joyce he has a high class southpaw flinger. Don Daverin has a world of speed and if he gets better control may surprise the fans. He has a beautiful breaking curve ball.

Don't forget to be with the boys at their next home game. The boys are all confident and they are counting on your support.

**Cement !**

A full car of Portland cement now in. Let us supply you.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

## GRACE UNITED CHURCH

REV. W. P. WOODGER, B.A., Minister.

9.30—Class meeting.
10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m.—Public worship conducted by the pastor.
11.45 a.m.—Sunday School and Adult Classes.
Special Confederation sermon and music at morning worship.

Visitors cordially invited to all services.

**V. L. G. C.**

The Varty Lake Girls' Camp is to be from the 6th to the 14th of July, at Mr. Galbraith's point, Varty Lake. A good programme has been arranged, which will be instructive as well as being a real holiday for the girls. Send your five dollar ($5) fee as early as possible to Miss Eleanor Aylesworth, Napanee.

**Cheese Board.**

Offerings of cheese on the board were 1,562 boxes of colored and 301 boxes of white, and all sold at 17½c. to 17 5-8c. per lb, which prices were 1-16c. per lb. lower to 1-16c. per lb. higher than a week ago, and they were 5-8c. to ½c. per lb. below that of last year when 2,200 boxes sold at 18c. per lb.

**Rekekahs Visit Napanee.**

Quintena Rebekah Lodge degree team, of Belleville, paid a fraternal visit to Queen of Sheba Rebekah Lodge, Napanee, on Monday evening, and conferred their beautiful degree in a most creditable manner. At the completion of the evening's work the visitors were entertained to lunch at the Paisley House.

**Canadian Tourists into United States.**

A tourist by automobile from Canada into the United States must first secure a permit from the Customs officer at the Canadian port (Form C-42) and sign it, in order to return his vehicle without duty. Then, at the Custom port on the United States frontier, he must secure a permit entitling him to tour for one month. Should he desire to remain for six months, he must furnish a bond of an approved guarantee company of the United States for double the amount of duty ; but, no deposit is required.

**July 4 For Auto Permits.**

Hon. George S. Henry, minister of Highways, as announced that the new regulations requiring all motor-vehicle drivers to carry an operators license will go into effect on July 4, but not before the necessary application forms will be available throughout the province. The terms f the new licenses are as follows : Experienced drivers—those who have driven a car for more than six months or at least 500 miles—can get a permit for one dollar by filling out particulars of physical fitness, etc., and satisfactorily answering all questions on the form. Inexperienced drivers—an instruction permitt costing $1, good for 60 days, will be issued. If he passes the test in that period he will be granted the license without additional cost. A penalty of $100 is provided in the regulation for anyone making a false statement when applying for a license. Permits will be good until December 31, 1928.

MOSCOW NORTH.

Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Degroff spent Friday in Napanee.

Mrs. Wellington Coulter and family spent Thursday the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Wagar.

Mrs. Norman Jackson spent the week-end with her aunt, Mrs. Bowen, Enterprise.

Miss Beatrice Evans spent Sunday at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart VanVolkenburg, of Newburgh, were a few days at Mr. Fred VanVolkenburg's and Mr. Rufus Wargar's.

Mrs. Wellesley Coulter and son, Gerald, spent Thursday with Mrs. Sandford Degroff.

Mr. Norman Jackson spent Monday at Arden.

A number attended camp meeting at Yarker on Sunday.

Mr. F. T. Thomson, of Napanee, spent Friday with Mr. and Mrs. Wellesley Coulter.

Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Wagar spent some time in Dexter.

Miss Lillie Bush spent some time with her sister, Mrs. Harvey Keech.

Mrs. Todd spent Wednesday in Ottawa.

Mr. Wesley Keech has improved his residence with a coat of paint.

Mr. M. Burgess took dinner with Mrs. Sandford Degroff.

A number attended sewing class at Mosciw.

Mr. Rufus Wagar has improved his residence by painting.

Mr. and Mrs. Sampson King spent Sunday at Mrs. Arley Benn's.

Mr. and Mrs. Wellesley Coulter and son Gerald, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Cecil King.

Mrs. Wm. Milsap and family spent Sunday with Mr. John Milsap.

Misses Gretta and Mazie Jimmerson spent a day recently in Kingston.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Jackson and Mrs. Elias Jackson spent Sunday with Mrs. Harry Albertson.

Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Degroff and George and Mr. Jimmy Pine spent Sunday at Mr. Cecil King's.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank McLaren and son, Mr. and Mrs. Fred VanVolkenburgh and son spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Amos Storey, Morven.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Albertson spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Albertson.

Mr. and Mrs. Sampson King and little grandson, Ellwood King, spent Friday in Yarker.

**Annual celebration at Napanee Dominion Day. Four horse races, two baseball games, and other sports.**

## BAY CIRCUIT

Rev. R. J. Merriam, Pastor

Gretna Church : Communion service, 10.30 a.m.
Bethany Church : July 10th, service to loyal Orange Lodge 2.30 p.m.

## S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church :

Rev. R. J. Dumbrille, Vicar.

8.00—Holy Communion.
10.30—Morning prayer.

Special Thanksgiving service. Sunday School children procession to Church, 10.15.

7.00 p.m.—Evening service.

## JURY BRINGS IN VERDICT

(Continued from page 1.)

In his evidence, Bruce Reid had said that at the point where the car had been stopped by Traffic Officer Byles, that the trees were quite thick there and they were looking for Smith's house, watching for a new galvanized roof. Everybody in the car was looking out for this roof and as the trees were quite thick there, it was hard to find the Smith house roof. Traffic Officer Byles stated that the trees were not thick around there.

He stated that he did not see the rear car again until after he got word of the accident. He went on to Odessa, stayed here for a half or three-quarters of an hour and then started on his way back towards Napanee. He stopped about two miles west of Odessa and there he was told of the accident. He immediately climbed onto his motor and went back to the scene of the accident. When he arrived there the car had been moved.

He went from there to Dr. Hall's where Holder and the others had been taken. He did not make a search of the car at the time. At the doctor's office he saw Fearne, Macdonald, Reid and Holder. He talked to Mac-Macdonald in the office. When he talked to Macdonald he was about a foot away from him.

Mr. Wilson—Did you notice anything ?

Witness—What do you mean ?

Mr. Nickle—Liquor.

Witness—I smelled liquor.

Witness stated that he asked Macdonald how the accident happened and told him he could smell liquor off his breath. Witness asked Macdonald if he had had anything to drink at the wedding.

Witness, in answer to a question stated that two charges had been laid against Macdonald. One he had made for entering into the town at a greater speed than twenty miles an hour. There was another charge about being either intoxicated or under the influence of liquor. Witness said he did not see that charge laid but left it to the discretion of the magistrate.

He told of telephoning to Kingston in Officer Percy Dowsley. He stated that he got Dowsley, but he did not see Chief Barrett that night. He said that Macdonald did not try to pull away and was not afraid. Witness stated that he went to Magistrate Rankin's with Macdonald to see about the case.

CHIEF BARRETT SAW CAR

Chief Barrett, being called, stated that he was on the highway going east in his car and saw the other car on the highway west of Odessa. He saw a Durant car with four men in it and he watched the car. He said that it was travelling in such a manner that he pulled to the side of the road because the car was going from the centre to the side of the road and then back to the centre again. He said he saw a car of the same kind and followed to Kingston a little later on, but he could not swear that it was the same nor could he say who was driving the car. Witness stated that he did not examine the scene of the accident until the next morning. He said that he noticed that the car was "scrupped" up a bit and that the fence was broken. He saw evidence of a skid mark which showed a few feet from where the accident happened and where the car went into the ditch. He stated that he could just see the skid mark.

In answer to questioning by Mr. Nickle, Chief Barrett stated that there was one skid mark but he did not know if it was this particular car's skid or not. He said he did not recognize anyone in the car.

Harold Fellowes, of Napanee, stated that he was coming in off the Hamburg road about 10 o'clock that afternoon and saw this car coming down the highway towards Napanee. He stated that the car was going at a high rate of speed. He said he saw the car again a few minutes after, about three minutes. He stated that the car was going about 45 miles an hour.

Harold Fye, a boy of fourteen years was the next witness called and he provided one of the sensations of the hearing. This boy, a smartly dressed lad, in answer to the coroner stated that he was fourteen years old, but said he didn't know what an oath was. He did not know what it meant to be on oath and stated that he did not know the consequence of saying something under oath that wasn't so.

After looking up the law, it was decided that the boy's evidence could be taken as a statement, but would carry no weight with it. It was decided to take the statement anyway, in an endeavor to clear up as much of the case as possible.

He said he saw the car coming at a fast rate of speed but he did not see it roll over. He said there were three men in the car besides the driver and added that there was a green broken bottle (square) on the ground and a pop bottle. The square bottle, he said was left in the road. He said he smelled something in the car, but did not know what it was.

A. E. Paul, who resides on the provincial highway, near where the accident occurred, stated that he did not see the car before the accident. He said his attention was drawn to the accident by the crash of the car against the ditch before it struck the fence. He saw the car turning over and saw the four men. He saw that Mr. Holder was seriously hurt and believed that Mr. Fearne was too.

He saw three bottles, one unbroken bottle of pop and part of a square green bottle. There was a label on the bottle which read 'Melcher's Finest Canadian.' He stated that this piece of glass with the label on it, which he produced, was about three feet away from the broken green bottle. He stated that he did not know what the label meant.

Mr. Nickle—"Was the bottle in the car ?"

Witness—"No."

One of the jurymen asked Mr. Paul if it was possible that it might have been there before the accident occurred, and he said it might have been.

Mrs. Paul, on being called, stated that she saw the car and that it was travelling at a very fast rate of speed. She was not close to the accident.

E. Babcock stated that he saw the accident and saw the car before the crash. He went to the car, but did not smell an odor of liquor. The only odor he smelled was gasoline. He said he wasn't paying much attention to odors anyway, but was more interested in the men. He did say, however, that he saw a broken bottle on the road, a square one that looked like a gin bottle.

Arthur Caton stated that he did not see the accident, but was quite near at the time. He saw the car after it had turned over. He helped to extract the men from the car, cutting part of the top away with his knife. He talked to Macdonald but did not smell any odor of liquor on him.

M. Connors said that he saw the car, a Durant with disc wheels He declared that the car was going at a moderate rate of speed. He did not know how many men were in it or who was driving the car. He believed the car to be travelling about 25 miles an hour.

Charles Vanalstyne stated that he saw the car before the accident and saw it swerve on the road. He declared, however, that he got an odor of liquor from Fearne's breath. He said the car was on the right hand side of the road, cut into the centre of the road, and swerved back over the right side.

CORONER CHARGED JURY

This appeared to end the witnesses and the coroner proceeded to charge the jury, pointing out that there were two charges laid. He stated that it was for them to decide whether there was culpable negligence on the part of Macdonald or not. They thought there was it was their duty to return a verdict of manslaughter. If not, then he would not be held as far as they were concerned He reminded them that they were to go solely on evidence, not what they had heard or read outside.

JURY WANTED TO HEAR DRIVER

They returned and stated that they wanted to hear about the condition of the car. William Leech, foreman at Cook's Auto Service, who came to Napanee and towed the car to the garage was put in the box and gave his evidence. He stated that he knew the car in question and had seen it after the accident. He had examined it on the 15th, but did not examine the brakes.

Once more the jury adjourned, but they returned in a few minutes and insisted that Macdonald take the stand. There was a little discussion about this point and the coroner started to assure witness that anything he said would not be used against him in a subsequent trial as he was not on a charge in the inquest. Counsel pointed out and agreed that he was not in a position on the records and under these conditions, Mr. Nickle sent Macdonald into the box.

Macdonal dstated that he was driving the car and the three others were with him. He had stated that he was doing a definite about the condition of the car. He said that it had been overhauled last September. The steering apparatus was in good condition. The car, he said, was three years old, but handled perfectly.

He said that he had retired the rear wheels of the car the night before the accident, and had taken the wheels off to do this, to equalize the brakes. He adjusted the brakes alright, as he thought, and next morning he did not touch them.

He told of leaving Kingston at 1.50 standard time on June 15th, and stated that the car did not stop at Odessa until that place. He admitted that the car was stopped by the traffic officer and stated that all four in the car were watching for the leak from the galvanized roof, which was Smith's place. He said that the car did not jump any zig-zagging until the time of the accident, when the brake seized.

Asked about the bottle, witness stated that he did not know where it came from. He said that there were four bottles of ginger ale in the car and nobody in the car had had any intoxicating liquor. Witness was shown a piece of a broken bottle with the "Melcher's Canadian" label on it but he didn't know what that meant. He denied having any liquor on June 15th.

He maintained that he did not tell Officer Byles that he had had a drink of liquor on June 15th. He admitted saying to Byles that he had a drink, but he didn't say he had a drink of liquor. He said what he had to drink at Fearne's was a fruit punch. With regard to the statement made by Officer Byles that he had smelt liquor off him, Macdonald pointed out that his injuries had been bathed in alcohol. If Officer Byles had smelled any alcohol, that's what it was.

This concuded the evidence and the jury retired, deliberating the matter for forty minutes, when they returned to the court and delivered their verdict.

## TRINITY AND ST. ANDREW'S UNITED CHURCHES

United services for July 3rd will be held in Trinity Church both morning and evening and will be conducted by Rev. Harry Pawson.


# Napanee Chautauqua Opens Monday, July 18th

With the Finest Program Ever Presented---
Buy a Season's Ticket---It Guarantees Success to the Local Committee.

Casford Concert Company Here at Chautauqua

A distinctive concert company will be an interesting attraction of the Dominion Chautauqua here this season. This notable organization, the Casford Concert Company, presents a program of rare charm and genuine musical excellence.

Violin, piano and harp form the instrumentation of the company. Many beautiful selections are given with varied combinations of these instruments. Instrumental solos form an important part of the program and are splendidly rendered.

Fern L. Casford, the pianist of the company, is well known to Chautauqua audiences, having spent several years in Lyceum and Chautauqua giving complete programs alone. She is one of the best readers and impersonators in the entire Chautauqua field, and the group of readings, many of them humorous, which she will present here, is a striking feature of the program.

Winifred Casford, a sister, is a violinist and soprano of unusual merit.

The third member of the company is Byrne Smith, well-known harpist. Miss Smith's solo numbers on this stately instrument have a never-to-be-forgotten loveliness.



# Case Steam Engines and Kerosene Tractors

(All Sizes)

All sizes Case Threshers

Also CLOVER HULLERS that handle Alsike to Coarsest Sweet Clover in one operation. Equal to best Clover Huller. Cost of one machine and moving same does all.

Prices right, and no better machinery made.

JAS. E. CLARK
At the Campbell House, Napanee



# The Objects of Service Clubs

In practically all towns and communities there are now Service Clubs of various kinds, which, while perhaps devoting a great part of their energies to specific lines of endeavor, nevertheless have one outstanding predominating characteristic common to all. That is the establishing between man and man, whether competitor or not, whether rich or poor, whether of high or low degree in the community, a spirit of co-operation, good will and mutual helpfulness. It is becoming daily more evident that much more can be accomplished, and much better conditions established, if men will work in harmony ; if they will help and support each other ; if they will so conduct their affairs as to be reasonably fair to all with whom they may have business dealings.

The principle can best be exemplified, so far as business and professional men are concerned, by extending to each other in any community such business patronage as we may have to hand out, rather than to extend such favors to those from distant towns or cities. Give to your home business houses all the patronage you possibly can.

When in need of printed matter of any kind, consult

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Write for the College catalogue.

dec-21 L. L. MOORE, Principal.


**Take Notice.**

That the Wednesday Half-Holidays for the 1927 season start on Wednesday, June 1st, and continue to and including August 31st, 1927. Stores close at 12 o'clock noon.

Napanee Chamber of Commerce.

25-d


A small Ad. in the "Want" column in The Napanee Express will bring results.



WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE.

The Great English Preparation. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins. Used for Nervous Prostration or Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory. Price $1 per box, 3 for $2.50. Sold by all druggists, or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. A New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT.


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Chimneys, mantles and all supplies for Aladdin lamps, at Wallace's, Napanee Agents.

"Would not be without it for anything"

"My mother," says Mrs. Richard James, Victoria, B.C., "has used Magic Baking Powder for ever so long and would not be without it. I also am using it for all my baking and think it is the best there is for making nice cakes, biscuits, etc."

Similar sentiments are held and expressed by thousands of Canadian housewives.

Insist on Magic Baking Powder. No other is "just the same."

E. W. GILLETT CO. LTD.
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## JUGO-SLAVIA.

### Has a Population of About Thirteen Million People.

The kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovens is generally called Jugo-Slavia, that is, Southern Slavia.

The area of the kingdom is approximately 100,000 square miles, of which 35,000 square miles represent the pre-war kingdom of Serbia, and the remainder the kingdom of Montenegro and the provinces of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dalmatia, Croatia-Slavonia, Slovenia, the Banat, etc., which were formerly a part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and which were united into the kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes at the close of the war. It has a population of about 13,000,000, 85 per cent. of whom are of Slav ancestry.

Jugo-Slavia is "primarily an agricultural country, being a large producer of corn and wheat.

Tobacco, sugar beets and numerous varieties of fruits are also produced in large quantities, while the annual production of prunes furnishes an important revenue. The breeding of live stock is the second industry in importance, exportation in 1926 reaching over 1,000,000 head. About 20 per cent. of the area of the country is forest land, which covers over 18,000,000 acres. Of this the State owns approximately 8,000,000 acres, which constitute an asset of the first economic importance. The annual production of timber is estimated at approximately 500,000,000 cubic feet, a part of which is employed in the manufacture of paper, acetone and other wood products.

The country has large mineral resources of iron, copper and lead, and there are available for development numerous water-power sites, the potential capacity of which has been estimated at 7,000,000 horse-power.

The State owns all mineral rights, granting concessions for exploitation. Other Government-owned properties include railways, telephones and telegraphs.

## SERVED ON BOTH SIDES.

### More Than Million and Quarter Jews Took Part In Great War.

The notion that the Jews are not a fighting people seems to be contradicted by recent military statistics. So at least contends Dr. Felix Muhler, as the result of elaborate studies published in the "Israelitish Archives." He recalls the fact that in Russia Czar Nicholas I. began the practice of imposing upon his Jewish subjects military service of the most rigorous and exacting character, strongly discriminating against them. Indeed, innumerable Jewish boys from the age of twelve years upward were forcibly dragged from their homes and coerced into camp life. Under the successors this practice was ameliorated a little, but in the first years of the present century fully 170,000 Jews were enlisted in the Russian army.

This number was greatly increased in the World War, when at the outset there were 400,000 Jewish soldiers in the Russian army, a number which was increased during the war to 600,000, or 16 per cent. of the entire Jewish population. In the Austrian army there were 300,000 Jews and in the German army 100,000. Nor were they lacking elsewhere, fully 200,000 having been enrolled in the armies of the Allies.

In the American Expeditionary Forces there were scores, perhaps hundreds, of thousands of Jews, so that in the entire World War the number of Jewish fighting men was well above a million and a quarter, perhaps as much as a million and a half. Nor is there the slightest ground for suggestion that they were not the equals of any of their comrades in loyalty, efficiency and valor. The race has not outgrown the spirit of Joshua, David and Judas Maccabeus.

### Martinique.

Martinique, an island of the Windward group, belongs to France; of very irregular shape, and with a very uneven and mountainous surface, it was discovered by the Spanish in 1493, and colonised by the French in 1635. Several times subsequently it was captured by the English. Martinique was the birthplace of Josephine, the Empress of Napoleon, and her statue adorns the Savanna at Fort de France.

The population is mainly colored, very few white people remaining on the island. The principal products are sugar, coffee and cocoa; the coast, being indented by numerous bays and inlets, affords many fine harbors. Since the destruction of St. Pierre, the capital has been Fort de France, which is also the principal naval station of France in the West Indies. The island has an area of about 382 square miles, but, for its size, is one of the richest known.

## CLEVER BABOONS.

### Interesting Stories Regarding Their Cleverness and Habits.

The baboon is one of the brainiest and most intelligent members of the monkey tribe, and A. M. G., a writer in the Johannesburg paper, The Cape Argus, who has made a careful study of them has some interesting stories to relate regarding their cleverness and habits. He writes:

Far away in the wilds of Kaffirland, in a forest-covered part of the country, nestles a little old mission station, and there in that lonely spot, the natives are taught to do many things. Among these things that they do, and of which they are so proud, is the growing of beautiful pumpkins and mealies. But they have enemies who also are interested in the growing of these pumpkins and mealies.

Every evening when the bell for prayers rings in the little thatched church, helter-skelter down the side of the krantz come the baboons. They do not look upon the bell as a call to prayers, but as a sign for mealtime. Into the fields they rush, cobble as many quinces and peaches as they can, store some away in pouches in their cheeks, and then, as the first native comes out of the church, their babies are seized and plumped on their backs, and away again into their hiding places in the krantz they run for safety.

But once things did not go smoothly for Mr. Baboon. From Grahamstown comes the story of a girl who, sitting in a pastry shop, waiting for customers, fell asleep. Suddenly she heard a crash, and woke up to find a big baboon eating up her cakes, and even climbing the shelves to get sweets out of the bottles. A coolie heard her cries and came to the rescue, but Mr. Baboon simply bit off Mr. Coolie's ear and "went on eating bread and butter." But he was caught eventually, and—here is the sad ending for him—was sent to a big zoo in London.

The Hottentots have many stories about the baboons. They say they can talk quite nicely, but will not, in case we make them work for us. Baboons are often very cruel to other animals, although it is only their way of playing. If they can catch a little dog, they hold it by the leg and whirl it round and round until its leg breaks. A fowl is great sport. The baboons will catch it in a hen roost, pluck off all its feathers, and then let it loose to be pecked at by its fellows.

### Wedding Dress For a Kiss.

The wedding dress worn by Miss Dora Lewis, who was recently married at Romford, England, was given her in exchange for a kiss. Mr. W. Baker, a local public official of the day, kissed Miss Lewis shortly after she was born, and promised that he would give her her wedding dress. He was unable to keep his promise, for he died thirteen years ago, but he bequeathed a sum for that purpose.

### Unfortunate.

After publishing the banns of marriage of five couples, a Bath clergyman announced the next hymn, "Forgive them, O My Father, they know not what they do."

### Immigration.

Immigration to Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1927, totalled 142,991, compared with 96,064 for the previous year.

## 100,000 Indians Untouched by Christianity

Nearly 100,000 Indians in the United States are untouched by Christian doctrines, the Board of Indian Commissioners recently estimated, and remain to all intents and purposes pagans, presumably still holding in large measure the beliefs of their ancestors. What these primitive Indian religious beliefs are is told in a bulletin from the Washington headquarters of the National Geographic Society.

"Poetic fancy and a natural tendency to describe newly encountered beliefs and customs in terms of those already familiar, have given white people many false ideas in regard to the religious beliefs of the American Indians," says the bulletin. "Some enthusiasts have pictured the typical Red Man as noble and ethical beyond his white brother, believing in a fatherly 'Great Spirit,' and striving to live the good life that he may go after death to the 'Happy Hunting Ground.' This is a fallacy.

"There is no single religion of the American Indians. Instead, the beliefs differed widely in different sections and among different tribes. There was, however, a general similarity of views, and these were about what could have been expected from people of a relatively primitive degree of culture. Nowhere does what could truly be called the conception of a 'Great Spirit,' an overruling deity, emerge. There were greater and lesser spirits, to be sure, but the characteristic Indian belief is in a multitude of spirits animating animals, objects and the various forces of nature. Nor were these spirits inherently good or mad, morally. They might help or hinder the individual in his activities or health, and whether they did the one or the other was the test of their 'goodness' or 'badness' for him.

"The primitive Indian had no conception of a hell; nor is his entry into the spirit land dependent on his conduct. He enters it as a matter of course, he believes, and continues there whatever activities have interested him in this life. To some tribes this is a 'skyland,' to others it is merely a region of the earth, 'in the West,' 'across the sea' or 'beyond a river.' Others believe the villages of the dead to be near their villages, but invisible.

"Coupled in the mind of the primitive Indian with a belief in many spirits, is a belief in magic, through which the spirits can be influenced. The medicine men possessed the secrets of such magic, it was believed, and often interceded. All Indians believe in the possession of a soul which leaves the body at death. They also believe that it leaves at other times, and some tribes ascribe illness to this absence of the soul. The services of the medicine man are sought to recover the missing soul. Belief in a continuing soul did not lead to ancestor worship as among Eastern peoples.

"Most Indian mythologies do not concern themselves with creation; they assume the existence of the earth and deal with its peopling and with the origin of arts, customs and rites. All these are supposed to have come by a sort of revelation. Some tribes, however, especially those of the Pacific Coast region, do have a creation myth. In some it is 'Old Man Above,' in others an animal such as the coyote or the silver fox, who makes a hole in the sky, comes to earth and creates the animals and men. In some of these myths there is only water beneath the sky, but the descending being creates the earth in the form of an island which grows.

"Morality and ethics were well developed among American Indians. They have a strong sense of conscience and many individuals are strikingly benevolent. The tribal morality was strict. He who lied, failed to keep his promises or stole within the tribe was disgraced. Murder, too, was punished. War removed ethical barriers among Indians, as it has among most people in all ages. It then became a virtue for the Indian to kill his enemies and to take their property.

"On the whole, the Indian's religious beliefs may be described as being wholly practical and as springing from fear of the more or less hostile forces of nature that surrounded him. His various rites arose from his efforts to propitiate or to take advantage of these forces."

### Flirtatious Flowers.

A single seed, no bigger than a pea, has been planted at the Royal Botanic Society's gardens at Regent's Park, London, England. In four months it will completely cover the surface of an indoor pond with flowers as big as dinner-plates and leaves eight feet long.

It is a seed of the Victoria Regia, a water-lily from the River Amazon.

When it first blooms it lifts up a dazzling white and shining face for months and other night-flying insects a kiss.

Not content with its nocturnal conquests, it changes its color to a vivid red when dawn comes and so lures to its frarrant beauty the infatuated butterflies and bees!

## THE WORLD GETS BETTER

### Man Is Better Off To-day Than Ever Before.

H. G. Wells is rather annoyed because some critics say that in a recent series of articles on "The Way the World is Going" he seems to be running things down, even as the Toronto Mail and Empire. Nothing, he says, could be further from his intention, which is really to push things up. He sees how vastly the lot of the average man could be improved by a little vigor and clearheadedness, and becomes impatient because vigor and clearheadedness seems to be absent from those in charge of the government of the world. He is not to be numbered among those who long for the good old day; indeed, his deliberate opinion is that there were no good old days, and that to-day is by far the best day for the average man that ever dawned.

It was not until the Elizabethan period that literature stooped so low as to tell of tradespeople and their servants, and long after that period peasant life remained in darkness. It was thought that only the actions and thoughts of the rich and powerful were worth considering, and the rest of the community, perhaps 99 per cent. of human beings, were treated as of no more importance than we now consider cows. This squalid life to which the vast majority of people in all countries was doomed continued until the third or fourth decade of the nineteenth century, or until the development of the machine era. It was after the middle of the century that it began to dawn on man that the age of the mere drudge was at an end, and the outbreak of what he calls universal education in Western Europe was the practical recognition of this.

Close upon this came the appreciable fall in the birth rate, and the even more marked fall in the infantile death rate, and concurrently there came a shortening of the hours of work so as to extend leisure, which had once been the privilege of the minority, to nearly the whole population. "Even at its present level," says Mr. Wells, "it is an unprecedented mass of happy and hopeful life in comparison with any common life that has ever existed before, and there are many reasons for hoping—if great wars can be avoided, and it does not swamp itself by unrestrained proliferation—that it will go on to much higher levels still."

The lot of the average man to-day would seem to the average man of a century ago not far perfect, so many of the old hazards and cruelties and ignorances have been abolished for the many. We stand as it were upon a hill from which we see more towering peaks before us that were invisible a few miles back. Man dares hope for things on this earth and in this life that his forebears dared expect only in the life to come. Even the war, which to some seems nothing but a horrible mass of unrelieved disaster, may take its place later as one of the impulses that moved mankind a step further onward. If it should indeed prove to have been the "war to end war" other generations will say that it was worth its cost.

### KING'S COCK CROWER.

#### Custom Was Discontinued During the Reign of George II.

The English court no longer boasts the picturesque adjunct of a king's cock crower, says the Manchester Guardian. Formerly from Wednesday until Easter it was the duty of this official to crow the hours every night in the precincts of the palace, in obvious allusion to the story of Peter's denial.

On the first Ash Wednesday in England of George II. he was due, when the crower entered the hall where the king was supping and proclaimed in sounds resembling the cock's shrill clarion, that it was 10 o'clock, the prince, imperfectly acquainted with English language and customs, suspected a Jacobite conspiracy and was with difficulty restrained from making a personal assault on the crower. He was appeased, but from that time forward the old custom was abandoned. With the tenacity of his kind, however, the crower contrived to maintain a place in the royal household, with an appropriate salary, until 1822.

### The Wisdom of Experience.

Mr. Welltodo—Do you think your friend Hawkins will answer to fill your place when you leave me?

Higgins (his manager)—I think you had best get a much larger man, sir. Hawkins is just your size and your things will fit him to a T.—The Boston Post.

### First Monastic Order.

Saint Benedict, in 527, founded the first regular monastic order, called the Benedictines.

### Twelfth Year Dangerous.

Matrimony's most dangerous year is the twelfth, judging from the statistics of the divorce court. Most marriages that fail are those where there are no children.

### Cornelia.

Cornelia is the feminine form of Cornelius, which was a common Latin name.


Always fresh! Your favorite Laura Secord Candy, direct from the Toronto studio, at Wallace's, 60c. a lb.



A Bank half a century older than the Dominion, itself—equipped through experience, resources, organization, *and*, connections to serve helpfully all Canadian business

BANK OF MONTREAL
Established 1817
Total Assets in excess of $780,000,000

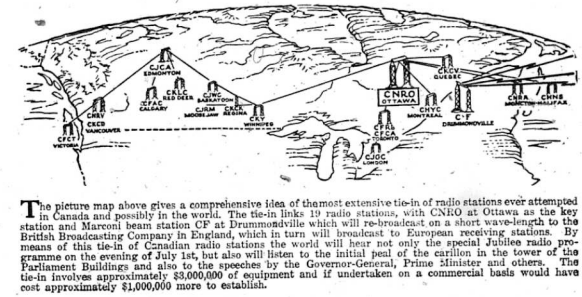

## CARILLON WILL PEAL FOR CONFEDERATION

IN the Peace Tower of Canada's Parliament Buildings the great Carillon of fifty-three bells is being installed, and will be ready for the Diamond Jubilee. The largest bell weighs ten tons, the smallest sixteen pounds.

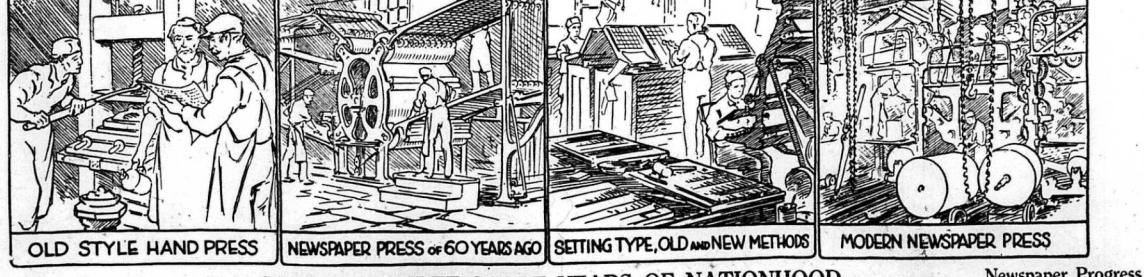
*The inscription on the large bell reads:*

"This Carillon was installed by the authority of Parliament to commemorate the Peace of 1918 and do keep in remembrance the service and sacrifice of Canada in the Great War. 1926."

## Broadcasting Canada's Confederation Jubilee




The picture map above gives a comprehensive idea of the most extensive tie-in of radio stations ever attempted in Canada and possibly in the world. The tie-in links 19 radio stations, with CNRO at Ottawa as the key station and Marconi beam station CF at Drummondville which will re-broadcast on a short wave-length to the British Broadcasting Company in England, which in turn will broadcast to European receiving stations. By means of this tie-in of Canadian radio stations the world will hear not only the special Jubilee radio programme on the evening of July 1st, but also will listen to the initial peal of the carillon in the tower of the Parliament Buildings and also to the speeches by the Governor-General, Prime Minister and others. The tie-in involves approximately $3,000,000 of equipment and if undertaken on a commercial basis would have cost approximately $1,000,000 more to establish.




CANADA'S THREE SCORE YEARS OF NATIONHOOD

Newspaper Progress

# Partners of the Tide

...By...
JOSEPH C. LINCOLN,
Author of "Cap'n Eri"

Copyright, 1905, by A. S. Barnes & Co.

"Peleg says we're goin' to have clear weather for quite a spell," remarked Barney. "Let's see; when did you say you had the next storm scheduled, Pelegr?"

"Wall," drawled the weather prophet, looking becomingly important, "nigh's I can figger, Cap'n Ez, she'll fair off by afternoon and stay clear more'n a fortnit't. We ain't due to have another reel genuwine blow for more'n a month. I knew last night's gale was comin'. I told Cap'n Knowles so. Says I, 'I don't care what the gov'ment folks say, it's goin' to blow,' says I, 'like time, and them's a'most wants to stand by,' I says. Now—"

"That's right, Peleg," broke in the captain. "I'll back you against the weather bureau eight days in the week and twice on Sunday. How's claims these days?"

"Claims," replied Mr. Myrick, "is scurcer'n all git out. I don't know why, unless 'twas the turrible hard winter we had. I was afraid of it last fall. Course I knew the hard winter was comin' and I told folks so. Oh, that reminds me! What's this I hear 'bout Sam Hammond's spendin' more'n $4 for coal last time he was home? Do you ca'late that's so?"

They left Barney to relieve Mr. Myrick's anxiety concerning the cigars and walked down to the beach. On the way Captain Titcomb said:

"Brad, we've got to git this lumber job. It's the kind of job we can do with the Lizzie, and, diggerin' on a commission basis, it'll give us pretty nigh money and start enough to warrant our havin' a new schooner built, one with power and strong enough to handle the real big things. Wait here by the dory till Obed comes out. I'm layin' for him."

Mr. Nickerson, accompanied by one of the village boys, was on his way to the cathoat, but the captain interfered.

"What in the nation are you goin' home in that clam shell for, Obed?" he asked. "Come on aboard the Lizzie with us. Brad and Barney and I will land you at the wharf and then that one of yours is out of shoal water. Let Dan there take your boat home, and you come with us. I've got a cigar I want you to take out some fire insurance on."

So, after some persuasion, the underwriters' agent consented to make his homeward trip in the schooner. The cigars were lighted, Barney Small took the wheel, and the captain, Brad and Mr. Nickerson made themselves comfortable in the little cabin. Then the conversation was judiciously pitched toward wrecks, and the wreck of the Ruth Glinn in particular. Obed admitted that the full insurance would undoubtedly be paid on the cargo, although, of course, the official "three main points" must come first. Then he asked what would be done after that.

"Oh," answered the agent, "then I guess I'll send word to the Boston Salvage company and make a deal with them to git out what they can of the lumber."

"Yes," observed Captain Titcomb, "and they'll charge you 75 per cent of the value. What's the matter with Brad and me doin' it?"

"You? What with—this tub?"

"Yup, this tub. If you've got a loose tooth a string and a door'll snake it out as quick as the dentist will, and you don't charge any for your pinchers and a gilt name plate. Come, now, tell you what I'll do. Brad and me'll git that lumber out for 60 per cent on what we save."

"How you goin' to do it? You haven't got a towboat, nor even power in your own schooner."

"Don't need 'em. You couldn't stag that wreck with a towboat without yankin' the bottom out of her. The only way to fetch her off the shoals is with anchors and cables, and you know it. We can do that as well as any Boston company that ever was. Give us a chance, Obed. You ought to encourage home talent, as Bill Samuels said to the schoolteacher that found fault with him 'cause he told his boy to spell *cat* with a K. What do you say?"

Obed had a good deal to say, and no decision was reached that forenoon. Next day the survey was made, and that evening the captain spent at the home of Mr. Nickerson. It was after 11 o'clock when he returned to his room at the Traveler's Rest, where Bradley was waiting.

"Well?" said Bradley anxiously.

"Well!" exclaimed his partner, tossing his cap on a chair and wiping the perspiration from his hot forehead—"well, Brad, I've used up my power enough to pretty nigh work that wreck off, but the job's ours at 50 per cent of the value of the lumber we save. There's nigh on to $6,000 worth aboard, and if Peleg's forecastin' works I have not got indigestion we ought to clean up close to every stick of it. Brad, shake!"

And they shook hands. The opportunity they had been waiting for was theirs at last.

The partners talked for another hour before they separated. Three extra hands at least, so the captain figured, would be needed on the Lizzie.

So the next forenoon Bradley took the train to Hyannis, where he found Alvin, oldest of the Bearse "boys," a gray headed, leather faced youngster of fifty-five, and engaged him for the sum of $3 a day and his keep. He was to report on board at half past 7 the following morning. Then, having accomplished his share of the hiring, the junior partner returned to Orham to inspect the Lizzie with nervous care and to listen to the remarks of a dozen or more disinterested acquaintances who, having heard of the contract, had come down to the wharf to prophesy and offer advice.

Bradley called on Gus that evening. He had been so busy with Captain Titcomb, planning and working for the new contract, that he had seen her but once and then only for a moment since the night of the ball. But now, full of hope and the triumph of having secured the chance he had longed for, he looked forward to telling her the good news and receiving her congratulations.

The windows of the Baker "best parlor" were lighted up—a most unusual occurrence—and he vaguely wondered if they had "company" and who it might be.

Gus herself opened the door in response to his knock.

"Why, hello!" she said. "I wonder if you had forgotten me entirely, Mr. Contractor, now that you really are a business man and the take of the town."

"Then you knew?" he exclaimed in surprise.

"Why, of course I knew! I haven't heard anything else all day. And, to make it certain, Melissa called on genuwine Miss Sparrow just after she had been at your house."

Bradley smiled ruefully. "You must have heard an encouraging yarn from her," he said. "Have you got company?"

"Oh, only a friend of ours that you know. Come right into the parlor."

He walked across the threshold of that sacred apartment to find Sam Hammond seated in the haircloth rocker and looking very much at home. Neither of the young men appeared particularly happy at meeting the other, but, truth to tell, Hammond was the more self possessed.

"Hello, Brad!" he said easily. "I've heard nothing but you and Cap'n Ez since breakfast. I'm glad for you; it's a nice little job, if you can carry it out."

The contract had seemed anything but a little one to Bradley, and this nonchalant way of referring to it took him down a bit. Hammond continued in the same condescending way.

"I don't believe I should know how to handle a job like that," he observed, "without power or towboats or things of that sort. It would be like working with your hands tied. Our people have everything to do with, and they'd have that lumber off in no time. Did I ever tell you how we raised the Mary grave for the Barclay line folks, Gus? That was a job there was some fun in! She was a big iron steamer that ran

*Sam did most of the talking.*

on the ledge at the mouth of Boston harbor and went down. We got the contract right in the face of the salvage company in their own town."

Sam did most of the talking. Gus listened, and Bradley brooded. Perhaps, he thought, he had made a mistake in leaving the big city; perhaps, after all, he was destined to become nothing but the "longshoreman" Gus had intimated might be his fate. Captain Titcomb didn't think so, but he might be mistaken. He grew more downcast every minute.

"I tell you, honest, Brad," said Sam, with apparent earnestness, "I don't see how you and Titcomb are going to make much out of this business or get to be anything more than just another druggers. Speaking as a man with some experience in wrecking, your chances against the big chaps, like our crowd, look small to me. You may win out, but"—He shook his head doubtfully.

Gus, at Hammond's request, seated herself before the squeaky old parlor organ and played while she and Sam sang. Bradley, who didn't sing, sat on the sofa and watched them gloomily. All days he had been in that excited nervous state where criticism or encouragement affected his spirits as the weather does a barometer. The doleful prophecies at the wharf—although of another time he would have laughed at them—had depressed him in spite of himself. The whole hearted joy and confidence of the old maids had cheered him up again, but now he was realizing that, after all, it was their encouragement and congratulation that he wanted, and she had not congratulated him.

At length he rose to go, giving as an excuse the fact of his being tired and having to be up early next morning. Gus apologized to Sam and accompanied him to the door. She came out on the step; it was a beautiful night, clear and calm, with every star shining.

Bradley put on his hat. "Well, good night," he said shortly.

But Gus laid her hand on his coat sleeve.

"Couldn't you see? Sam envies you, and that is why he talks so big about New York. And he knows you're going to succeed too. Oh, Brad, your opportunity is here! You ought to be as proud and confident of yourself as I am proud and confident of you."

"Gus," he whispered, looking straight into her eyes, "do you believe in me as much as that?"

She did not shun his look. "Yes," she answered simply, "I do."

Goodness knows what might have happened then. Perhaps Gus was afraid to wait and see. At all events, she snatched her hands from his, interposed "good night," and ran into the house.

## CHAPTER XI.

It was the morning of the second day following the securing of the wrecking contract. The Lizzie, with Bradley, the captain and Alvin Bearse aboard, had left the Orham wharf an hour or more before. They had stopped at the Point to pick up Peleg Myrick and Bill Jagger, the new hands, whose services the captain had secured without much trouble.

Barney ran the little wrecking schooner under the tilted stern of the Ruth Glinn, and Bradley sprang from the shrouds to the hull of the stranded craft. Then, one by one, all but Barney, who stayed behind to look after the Lizzie, they followed aboard the wreck. Most of the hard pine boards that formed the deck load were in place, having been lashed well and being out of the reach of the heavier seas, which had spent their force on the stern and after portion of the vessel.

The patent windlass was in good condition, and so also, to their delight, was the donkey engine. Peleg, working manfully at the pump, reported that she had some water in her, but that it didn't "seem to be gainin' none."

Bradley got steam up in the donkey engine, and the big anchor of the Ruth Glinn, attached to a heavy cable, was lowered carefully until its shank rested across the stern of the dory. To this main cable, near its middle, were spliced two others just as heavy; to each of these another anchor was made fast. The dories were rowed out almost at a right angle from the line of the deep water. Then the anchors were thrown overboard and a three fingered iron hand, with its spread talons deep in the sand, held the lumber schooner fast.

"Now, Brad," commanded the captain, "haul that line taut."

Bradley started his engine, the windlass turned, and the cable, that had hung loose from the bow of the wreck, lifted from the water and tightened till it groaned.

"All she'll stand, is it?" asked the skipper. "Good! Make her fast. They say she'll wait for no man, so I guess we'll have to do the next best thing and wait for the tide. Now boys," as the men climbed aboard from the dories, "git to work and strip her."

Bradley and the captain knew that they could not hope to get out all the lumber in the hold of the Ruth Glinn if she was allowed to lie in her present exposed position. One more gale and she would be almost certain to break up. Their hope was to lighten her by getting rid of her deck load and to work her off the shoal into deep water and then tow her up to Orham harbor, where she could be unloaded at their leisure.

She lay almost broadside to the shoal, but not quite. Her bow was well up on the outer bar, but her stern overhung the edge of the Boneyard, which on that side was, as Captain Titcomb said, "steep as the back of a barn." The cable, tight as the steam windlass could draw it, led off from her bow to the spot where the anchors were planted under many fathoms of water. Where the tide turned its pressure against the schooner would relieve her of a great deal of the strain on the cable with a tremendous pull. The waves, growing larger as the water deepened, should, if their plan was a good one, loosen her keel in the sand, and every inch she gave the cable would retain. The more she loosened, the easier she would move. The slack thus made in the cable would be taken up by the windlass. She might gain a foot a day for a while, but some day or other, if the weather held fair, she would have worked herself through the sand and clear of the shoal.

They stripped her, cutting away her tangled ropes and sails and taking them aboard the Lizzie. Everything movable, except of course the lumber, they transferred thus or threw overboard. It was a hard job and took them all day. Bradley was a tired man when he reached home that night, but he had to answer countless questions put to him by the interested old maids. He saw Gus for a moment or two and reported progress. Then he went to bed.

Next morning was clear and calm, and they were delighted to find that the wrecked schooner had gained a little and that the cable was slacker than they left it. They tightened it again with the windlass and then set to work throwing overboard the lumber on the deck. They rigged a derrick on the stump of the foremast and with the donkey engine swung great bundles of the planks overboard, while Alvin and Barney, standing on the floating timber, caught the water washing around the knees of their fishermen's boots, made it into rafts to be towed up to Orham.

That night they hired Ira Sparrow's fishing boat, the Yon and I, to tow the lumber rafts. She was a stout little craft with a naphtha engine, and, although not nearly so efficient as a tug, did the work quite as fashion and was far and away cheaper. By hiring her they added Ira to their force.

For eight days they labored steadily; every one Sunday, when they merely sailed down to take up the slack on the cable. The lumber on the deck had been rafted to Orham, and they had begun to get out that in the hold. The Ruth Glinn was moving slowly through the sand, and every day showed more and more gain. The partners were in high spirits.

When the Lizzie, with the workers aboard, reached Ruth Glinn the next morning, Ira Sparrow, in the Yon and I, was there already, and the "chug, chug," of his naphtha engine was heard as he came rushing to meet them.

"Brad! Cap'n Ez!" he hailed, as soon as they were in shouting distance. "She's shifted like time in the night! I swan, I b'lieve we can git her off this tide!"

This was such unexpected good news, for they had figured on another week at least, that the partners could scarcely believe it.

"Are you sure?" shouted Bradley, leaning over the Lizzie's bow.

# AVOIDED AN OPERATION

## Mrs. Dayman Gives Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound the Credit

Colborne, Ontario.—"When I was first married I was very thin and weak. The doctor said I was weak and would never be able to have a child, but I did, and from the time my baby came on I suffered all the time and doctored and took medicine. Life became a burden, and doctors said an operation could help me, but my husband was opposed to that. I had seen Lydia E. Pinkham's medicine advertised, so I told my husband that I thought I would try it, that I might get some relief. I had not taken one bottle when I could feel it helping me. I took five bottles and had better health, but did not get any more and have done my work up to confinement. I am now at the Change of Life and owe my good health to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I take a bottle when I think I need it."—Mrs. SUSAN DAYMAN, R. R. No. 5, Colborne, Ontario.

Sold by druggists everywhere.

"Pretty nigh sure. Look for yourself."

They shut up to the wreck, to find the cable, that had been left tight and rigid, hanging loose. An inexperienced eye could see that the lumber schooner had changed her position. Her bow was now almost in a line with the edge of the shoal and, even in the dark water of the last of the ebb, she was rocking appreciably in the cradle her hull had made in the sand beneath it.

"Great scissors to grind!" shouted Captain Titcomb. "She'll do it as sure as I'm a foot high! Tumble aboard there, boys—lively!"

They clambered up the side and fell to work like sharks around a dead whale. Bradley got up steam in the donkey engine. As soon as possible they started the windlass and hauled the cable taut.

"She feels it, boy; she feels it!" cried the captain. "Give it to her, every pound she'll stand. Now, then," he added, "while we're waitin' for the tide to turn we might 's well rout out a little more of the cargo. No use to lay here and let Providence do it all. The Lord helps them that helps themselves, as the darky said when he found the hen house door unlocked. Hitches off, men. Dive into it there!"

They rigged the blocks and tackle and began swinging bundles of mahogany strips from the hold over the side. The tide turned, and the water on the shoal grew deeper. The Ruth Glinn rocked in her sand cradle. Every little while they hove taut on the cable in order to take up every inch of slack.

It was exhilarating, exciting work, this fight with old ocean, and Bradley and the captain gloried in the sheer joy of it. They were winning and winning not only a goodly sum of money, but the first big prize that would demonstrate their ability to carry through larger and more important contracts. The forenoon passed.

"Cap'n Ez!" suddenly bellowed Ira from the Yon and I. "She's movin'! Come up on your cable."

The captain jumped to the windlass and Bradley to his engine. The cable tightened and slowly, inch by inch, wound back over the windlass barrel. From beneath the Ruth Glinn came a sliding, grating sound, the most welcome sound in the world to the wreckers. Bearse, picking up a heavy coil of rope from the deck, tossed it to Ira.

"That's the stuff, Alvin!" roared the captain, grinning delightedly. "Make it fast in the bows. Now, Ira, put your power on to that line."

The Yon and I leaped out into deep water and, with her naphtha engine coughing furiously, pulled directly for the new tow line. The grating under the keel of the lumber schooner grew louder; she quivered from stem to stern; the cable crept inboard faster and faster.

Then there came a shake, a roll that caused Peleg Myrick to lose his footing and tumble into the scuppers, and, with a triumphant wallow, the Ruth Glinn slid off the shoal. And from her deck and from that of the Yon and I went up a yell that scared the gulls fishing away over on the Razorback.

They drew her into the channel, well out of danger, and anchored her firmly, bow and stern.

"There!" said the captain triumphantly. "She'll stay there till we can get a tug from Vineyard Haven. We'll

*"Gus, do you really care?"*

go ashore and telephone from the life saving station for one this minute. No more work today, boys."

Bradley went that night to see Gus.

"Gus," he said, seizing her hand and holding it, "haven't you got anything to say to me?"

She did not look at him. "What shall I say?" she asked. "What do you want me to say?"

"Why, I thought you'd be glad that I've got the schooner off. I thought you'd say"—

"I am glad, very glad. And very proud. But I knew you would succeed. Hadn't we better go?"

But he would not let her go.

"I hoped you'd say more than that," he said disappointedly. "I was dreadfully blue the other night when Sam was here. I thought that, after all, perhaps I was making a fool of myself in giving up the city and trying to win out down here. It looked so small beside the great jobs Sam talked about. But when you spoke to me on the steps and told me you believed in me it all changed, and I swore to myself that I would win because you wanted me to. Gus, do you really care? Are you really glad?"

Then she turned to him, and he saw that her eyes were wet.

"What do you want me to say?" she whispered. "That I am more glad than I've ever been in my life before, and so proud of you, so proud because you were brave enough to make your fight and win it in the face of the whole village and so ashamed of myself because I didn't encourage you as I ought when you first told me? I can say all that, Brad, and truly mean it."

"But there's no use in that, isn't there enough. I haven't got any money, and I've only begun in my work, and I may fail, after all. But, Gus, will you wait for me? Do you care enough for me to wait and hope with me and marry me some day when I really win? Do you?"

He held her hand in both of his and waited, breathless, for the answer. But she did not give it. Instead she looked at the window and through it at the waving beach grass and the blue sea beyond. And Bradley, gazing at her face, saw the tears overflow her eyelids and trail down her cheeks.

He turned white, and a great dread came over him. "Gus, don't you—can't you care for me?" he begged.

And then she turned and, leaning her head upon his shoulder, cried quietly and without restraint. "Why did you ask me? Why did you?" she sobbed.

"Because I had to. Gus, don't you love me?"

"Oh, Brad, I don't know. I think I do, but I'm not certain. I'm very, very proud of you, Brad, I believe in you, but, oh, dear, I'm afraid of myself. I'm afraid of my temper; afraid I may change; afraid I don't really love you as much as I ought to."

"There isn't any one else, is there?"

She answered quickly. "No, Brad, there isn't any one else."

"Then won't you try to say yes? Perhaps you'll learn to care for me. Won't you say yes and try, dear?"

"Do you want me to say it, now that you understand just how I feel?"

"Yes."

"Do you want to take me just as I am—liking you better than anybody else in the world but not—not quite all really loving you as it seems to me a girl ought to love the man who is going to marry her?"

"Yes."

"I'm a queer girl, Brad. Grandma says I'm like her best china teacups—I must be handled carefully or there'll be a smash. I guess that's so. I don't trust myself. I cling—my mind five times a day. Do you want me to say yes in spite of all this?"

"I do."

"Then I will say it, and I will try to be what you would like to have me."

He bent his head and kissed her.

## CHAPTER XII.

Bradley would have proclaimed his happiness through a speaking trumpet, but Gus begged that the engagement be kept secret for awhile. "Please let me feel a little surer of myself first," she pleaded, and Bradley agreed, as he would have agreed to climb Bunker Hill monument on the outside if she had asked him to.

The tug arrived the next forenoon and the hull of the Ruth Glinn was towed up into Orham harbor. There she was anchored, where the getting out of the rest of her cargo would be a comparatively easy task.

They worked all night and main and, at the end of a month, the job was done. The last joist was laid upon the wharf. Obed Nickerson expressed himself as surprised and highly pleased.

Their share of the cargo's value amounted to $2,000, and, all expenses deducted, the profit to the partners was over $2,000.

"Not so much for two greenhorns in a floatin' soup ladle," crowed the captain. "Brad, how's the Jeremiahs these days? Ain't anybody said 'I told you so' yit, have they?"

The underwriters' agent was their friend now, and, inside of another fortnight, he had put a job in their way that brought them in $400 more. She was a consting schooner that had grounded off Hyannis. But, after they had contemplated telegraphing to the salvage company, but, thanks to Obed's recommendation, the chance was given—for a much lower price, of course—to the Lizzie and her crew. They went at it easy, with only her bows on the sand, and the anchors and cables got her clear in three days.

Then they went anchor dragging again and with considerable success. All this was profitable, as well as good advertising, and the Lizzie's owners were doing well. But they were ambitious and yearned for the day when they might undertake bigger things. Captain Titcomb was for ordering a new and larger wrecking schooner immediately.

But Bradley, more conservative, counseled waiting a little longer. "No use saddling ourselves with a big debt to start with," he said. "'Dead horse' is the meanest animal to pay for that I know of."

But, although the captain agreed to wait a little longer before ordering the new vessel, he announced that he was going to keep his eyes open, and perhaps he'd strike a bargain some day or other.

* * * * * * *

One evening a little later Bradley and the old maids were in the sitting room. Miss Prissy was much better and had, for the first time, donned a wrapper and come downstairs to sit in the big rocker. Miss Tempy was reading aloud to her, and Clara was in the kitchen washing the supper dishes.

"The end sent me his proud head," read Miss Tempy, "and gazed into the clear blue orbs that met his own. 'Claire,' he murmured in a deep, rich tone that vibrated through the heavy air of the gloomy cavern; 'Claire, my beautiful, my own, poor and humble your station on earth may have been, but henceforth, if we escape from the lurid flames of yonder volcano and the cruel blades of the merciless buccaneers, you shall no longer be a peasant maid, but my wife, my mistress of Castle Craggyknoll; the peerless'—"

"What's that?" she exclaimed, breaking off suddenly.

"What's what?" asked her sister drowsily.

"Seems to me I heard somebody in the kitchen."

"Clara is there, isn't she?" queried Bradley.

"Yes, but—I thought—yes, there's somebody else. Do you b'lieve it's a man! You don't spose she's got a beau?. I'm goin' to see."

And, before the others could remonstrate, she put "the Comforter" on the table and started for the kitchen. They heard her cross the dining room and open the door. Then came an exclamation.

"Why, why!" she cried; and then, "Well, I do declare!"

"What do you s'pose 'tis?" asked Miss Prissy, now thoroughly awake. The kitchen door had swung to, but there was a great clatter of voices heard in the house would be like the two it when fightin' for the pig—'twas an 'elegant row' while it lasted, but it killed the pig. No, I must be gittin' on. I left my umbrella out in the kitchen. Clara, bring the lamp, will you, please?"

Clara rose and started for the kitchen, but Miss Tempy intercepted her.

"I'll git your umbrella, cap'n," she said.

"No, no, you set still! Clara knows just where 'tis; she put it away."

"Well, I guess I can find it. You needn't come, Clara. Yes, here 'tis. Good night, Cap'n Titcomb. I—I hope now you've found the way, you'll call again some evenin'. Bradley 'll be glad to see you, and so will Prissy and—and I. Good night."

The captain walked briskly down to the gate. Then, as the door closed behind him, he paused, wiped his forehead with his coat sleeve and drew a long breath.

There was jubilation in the old maids' room that night.

* * * * * * *

(Continued next week.)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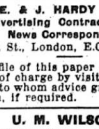

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E. J. POLLARD,
Editor and Proprietor

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# INDIA'S HILL TRIBES

## PRACTICALLY NO WRITTEN HISTORY OF THE PAST.

**Khasi Hills Is Divided Into Small Independencies, of These Jaintia Was Originally Largest — Inheritance Is Through the Female.**

Very few of the hill tribes in the region of Assam, the borders of the wonderful Brahmaputra Valley, have any written history of the past. Only when they come into conflict with the peoples of the plains is anything learned of their history, writes E.B.S. in the Times of India.

The district of the Khasi Hills is divided into many small independent states, and of these Jaintia was originally the largest. History does not relate how this large tract became united under one rule, but about 1,500 the Raja got possession of the area in the plains known as the Jaintia Parganas, and from that date we have a continuous record.

Throughout its existence the state was engaged in continual struggles with its neighbors, the result being invariably the same, temporary subjection followed by recovered independence. Our first dealings with it were in 1774, when a British force occupied the country, but restored it on payment of a fine. We know nothing of the causes which led to this expedition.

In 1821 some emissaries from Jaintia were caught in the act of kidnapping a British subject from Sylhet, with the intention of offering him as a sacrifice to Kali. It was learnt that such sacrifices had been annually offered for some time, in the hope that the sister of the Raja might be blessed with offspring. By Khasi custom, which still survives, inheritance is through the female, and the chief of a Khasi state is succeeded, not by his own, but by his sister's son.

The offenders were punished, and the Raja warned, but attempts continued, until eleven years later four British subjects were kidnapped, of whom only two escaped alive to report the outrage. The Raja refused redress, and his territories were annexed in 1835.

The temple walls are still standing at Jaintiapur, where sacrifices were offered. They are ponderous masses of brickwork, some three feet thick and ten feet high, and the enclosure is full of jungle, now partially cleared, as the ruins enjoy the protection of the Government. One enters through the broken gateway in the southern side, flanked with rough designs of some weird kind of dragon, and spirited scenes of tiger and elephant hunts.

Facing the high altar, on its stone platform, lies the object which arouses the greatest interest, the stone of sacrifice. It is some ten feet across, with a concave top of plaster, and a sprout to carry off the blood is fixed at the end towards the altar.

Although all the Rajas bear Hindu names, and were more or less under the influence of the Brahmins, there is nothing to show that this was ever more than a veneer. The sacrifices were nominally offered up to the goddess Kali, in accordance with the Tantric observances, but there is little doubt that the system prevailed over the whole of Assam in pre-Hindu times. In the Jaintia Hills according to tradition, human sacrifice was made to the goddess of the Kopili river, whose place was later taken by Kali.

Frequently the victims volunteered, in reward for which they enjoyed the privilege for a short period of being allowed to do whatsoever they pleased. When the supply of these fell short, recourse was had to kidnaping strangers from across the border.

Formerly the buildings at Jaintiapur must have been much more extensive than they now are. The village abounds with rugged temples and old tanks. The Khasi has little architecture from a strong contrast, the Khasi monoliths of massive stone, and the brick temples in the Bengali style. Clearly these stood side by side, for in the open space to the south of the broken gateway are rows of the former, many of them fifteen to twenty feet high, with stones in front, erected after the temple in front of the plaster designs.

One of these tables, hidden away in a compound, is enough to arouse the greatest astonishment. It is at least two feet in thickness, and twenty in diameter, supported on ten stone legs. These by the another of the same breadth but somewhat thinner, and broken by its own weight. The nearest place from which these stones could have been brought is not far off; about four miles away on the hillside, but from there it would have to be lifted down the face of a steep precipice, and across several foothills, and a swamp. No mere village could have managed its transport. In fact the erection of such stones is now a lost art.

### Glass Bells for Gardens.

Near the Croydon (England) airdrome is one of the greatest market gardens in the world. Row upon row of bells line the open field. The bells, or "cloches," are of glass, and protect early vegetables from frosts. Beneath them early vegetables mature ahead of time for the London market. When the vegetables are ready to be picked, the bells are lifted aside.

### Gold Valued at $219,412,276.

The Porcupine gold camp in Northern Ontario, which has been producing for sixteen years, has yielded $190,058,336 in gold, while Kirkland Lake camp, which shipped its first gold bricks thirteen years ago, has yielded $28,453,940. These figures cover output up to March 31st, 1927, and combined make a total of $219,412,276.

### Leaderless Orchestras.

There must be no despotism of leadership, not even in art, is the decree of the soviets. So in Moscow they have concerts given by orchestras without conductors. The soviet papers insist that the performances were just as good; and, what is more, the dignity of the performers was safeguarded by the absence of the conductor, with his baton, a symbol of tyranny, intolerable to free men.

The soviet press adds that these per formances constitute the musical as well as the political ideal.

# DIVORCE IN MANY LANDS

**A Practice Which Is as Old as Marriage Itself.**

Quaint divorce customs in various lands forms an interesting article by C. J. Mason, which appeared in a recent issue of the Popular Science Magazine.

Divorce, he writes, is a practice which is as old as marriage itself, for ever since man and woman have been bound together by marriage vows, separations of one kind or another, have been common. Amongst some early peoples—the Romans and Athenians, for instance—divorce was a very simple matter indeed, and a Roman had only to say that he disliked his wife and their marriage was dissolved and he was at liberty to re-marry whenever he liked.

An Athenian could procure a divorce upon the slightest excuse, although it was customary to obtain a bill of divorce stating the reasons for the dissolution.

This was taken to a magistrate, and if he approved—which he invariably did—the divorce was complete.

In early Anglo-Saxon days too, we read that "a wife might at any time be repudiated on proof of her being barren, deformed, ailly, passionate, luxurious, rude, habitually drunk, gluttonous, very garrulous, quarrelsome or abusive."

But more interesting than all these old customs are those which prevail in many lands to-day. If the wife of a Turkoman, for instance, asks leave of her lord to go out and he replies "go," saying nothing about coming back, she takes it that he is tired of her and seeks another husband elsewhere.

When an Eskimo tires of his spouse he leaves her and repairs to another igloo, where he lives by himself. After a time his neighbors realise that he has separated from his wife and he is then at liberty to wed again.

In Cochin China a marriage is dissolved by the ready expedient of breaking chopsticks in the presence of three witnesses, and in China proper a man may get rid of his wife because she annoys him by chattering too much.

Amongst the Siamese a man is allowed to sell all his wives after he has divorced one. The first, however, may not be sold, and she has the early right of being allowed to keep her first child. Any other children remain the property of the husband.

When the Aberts tired of their wives they bartered them for food and clothes, and in Siberia a man disposes of his wife simply by tearing the veil from her head. In parts of Circassia, although a man is able to obtain a divorce fairly easily, he has to wait a year before he is allowed to marry again.

But what must be the most curious custom is that common in Egypt. The law makes it quite easy for an Egyptian to secure a divorce, but forbids him to marry again except to a woman who has also been divorced. The difficulty is readily surmounted however by a practice in which a prominent part is played by a man called a moostah-bill.

This is a person who is blind, lame, diseased or unfit in some other way and is paid to marry the woman.

After the ceremony it is quite easy for the latter to obtain a divorce, and she is then in a position to marry with a man who has also been divorced. The practice may seem a strange one, and the whole thing is certainly a farce; but, nevertheless, accommodations of this nature take place quite frequently.

Divorce, however, is not treated as lightly as this amongst all foreign peoples. In Tibet, for instance, a man is only able to procure a divorce from his wife is anxious for him to do so, too, and after the marriage bond has been sayered both are forbidden to marry again. In Austin, Spain and Greece divorce is a very rare occurrence, as it also was in Australia until a few years ago. Now, however, it is becoming more common.

The Greenlanders and Iroquois never separated after children had been born, and the Red Karens in Indo-China are the result a divorce after the birth of the first child. The North American Indian also considered the marriage to a married one, and any member who attempted to break it was banished from the tribe for life.

# WONDERS OF THE CLOUDS.

## "Manual of Air Photage" Contains Beautiful Photographs.

Bluebooks seldom lend themselves to the art of the illustrator, but the Air Publication (British) 1,234 contains photographs that would do credit to the exhibition of the Royal Photographic Society.

The publication, although designed primarily for the use of officers of the Royal Air Force, will appeal to all who are interested in meteorology.

Clouds, according to the "Manual of Air Pilotage," reached to immense heights. "Mares'-tails," those tufted storm-signals of the sky, are found at 30,000 feet—higher than the tallest mountains on the globe. Thunderstorms generally take the shape of detached cumulus clouds, about a mile across at the base and in the form of an anvil. The "Manual" contains beautiful cloud photographs taken from airplanes.

Modern air-pilot instruments are so intricate that the pilot must be a mathematician of more than ordinary ability to make use of them. Knowledge of magnetism, wireless telegraphy, physics, air-dynamics, stresses, strains, and pressure are all required of the young flying officer.

Queen Boadicea Johnson will one day evolve a dictionary of flying jargon. Even the Air Ministry has been forced to coin words to describe terms as "azimuth," "graticule," "hachuring," "orienting a map," and a "rhumb line."

Such words as "stunt" and "crash" have already been adopted in the language of the civilian. Fifty years hence he will, no doubt, be familiar with other additions to the language.

### An Horticultural Curiosity.

Dwarf trees about four feet high bearing tomatoes are a horticultural curiosity recently imported from China to England.

### Increase In Weight.

London school-children have increased in weight and height since 1907.

### Women Spend the Money.

Women in England have the spending of 15s. out of every pound spent.

# Paper Money Smaller

The most radical change in the physical appearance of its paper money that the United States Government has made since Hamilton set up its currency system has been ordered by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, writes William Atherton Du Puy in the New York Times. The size of all the bills is to be changed. When the scheme is worked out bills will be a third smaller than they are to-day and of different design.

This change in the currency was ordered because tests showed that the smaller size is handier than the present size. The alteration in design is for simplification. Simplification and reduction in size lessen the cost of manufacture. What is more important in the eyes of Treasury officials, however, is the confidence that they increase the convenience of the money as used by the people.

The new money will not be ready for circulation until next summer. When, two years ago, a Treasury committee took up a study of currency problems it considered the matter of size. It tried to find out why the present size was adopted and could find no special reason for the choice. It probably came about in the beginning because notes of that size cut conveniently out of the stock used. No study seemed to have been made as to the size most easily handled.

Tests showed that the new size is better adapted to the pocket of the user. A note container in which they can lie flat fits better into the pocket than does a necessarily larger bill size. The smaller notes require less folding. This saves wear. They fit without folding into an ordinary envelope. So the Federal Reserve banks reported unanimously in favor of the new size.

At the Bureau of Engraving and printing the change was favored. Recently experimental sheets of about twelve notes were printed on a sheet of paper that formerly produced but eight. It is apparent that a saving of one-third could be made in paper purchases. So great is the quantity of money paper bought every year that this saving alone would amount to close to half a million dollars.

All the denominations are to be re-designed in such manner as to bring a decree of order that now is lacking. The present pictures on the bills got there quite by accident. On the money there are many pictures of people unknown to the public. The same picture may appear on a $1 bill and on a $20 bill. This leads to confusion. The new program contemplates that the pictures of Presidents only shall be used.

Each picture shall become identified with a bill of a certain denomination. The public will learn to know its money by the pictures on it. This will make it much harder for the crooks, who will find that they cannot change a "1" to a "100" and hope to pass the bill. The tell-tale portrait will stand in the way.

The picture of Washington is to appear on all $1 bills. That of Lincoln will be found on the $5 bills. It is probable that Jefferson will find a place on $10 bills. The Democratic ass, Jackson's representation among the much used low denomination bills. Grant may get the $20, Cleveland the $50. Roosevelt the $100 and Wilson the $1,000 bills. These seven denominations are the important ones.

The Government is now putting out five different types of currency. They are prescribed by law and, with the exception of the national bank notes, must be maintained until Congress provides for doing away with them. The five types are national bank notes, gold certificates, silver certificates, U. S. notes and Federal Reserve notes. The system in practice to print all these types in most of the denominations. That is why the United States has in circulation to-day, for instance, five kinds of $10 bills.

The re-design will do away with much of this confusion. In the first place, the national bank notes will no longer exist. In the second place, silver certificates are to be used for $1 bills only. There will be no silver certificates of any other denomination. In the third place, the U. S. notes, which are the old greenbacks adopted in the Civil War period, will all be merged into $5 bills of the new currency. There will be but this one type of $5 bill. Two types will figure in the higher denominations; gold certificates and Federal Reserve notes. The two will have the same portrait on their faces, although the printing will differ.

Treasury experts find that, roughly, there are always about a billion bills in circulation. Of these will be those bills last a year before they wear out and have to be replaced. The $1 bills naturally wear out most quickly.

Half of the bills that go out are $1 bills; some 800 tons of them are at present distributed each year. Five tons will figure in the $5 bills to be cut by a third, bringing the yearly total down to about 533 tons.

### A New Eye-Testing Appliance.

Eyes can now be examined so minutely by a new appliance that even the corpuscles circulating in the blood-vessels are visible.

### Matthew.

Matthew is a Hebrew name, meaning gift of Jehovah.

### Nineteen to the Square Mile.

In Texas there are 19 persons to the square mile.

### Must Be Something In It

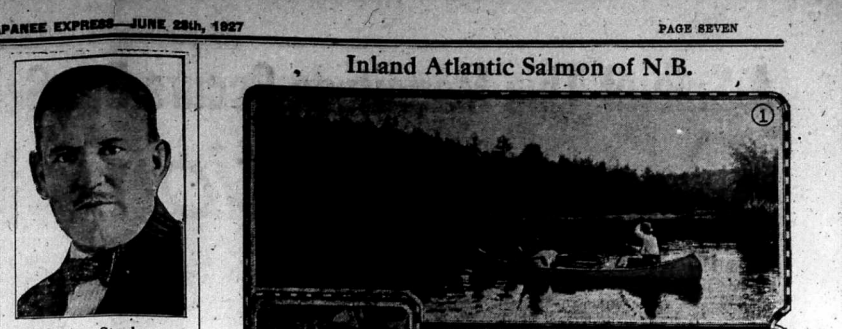
**"Do you believe in the doctrine of reincarnation?"**

"There must be something in it, my boy. I know a woman my thirty who distinctly remembers things that happened forty years ago."

### Gas Consumption Soars.

The daily average consumption of gasoline in the United States has increased 60 per cent. in five years. During the first quarter of 1918 the average daily consumption was 7,083,000 gallons. During the first quarter of 1922 it was 11,883,000 gallons.

# Inland Atlantic Salmon of N.B.



1. A promising pool on the Caius River. 2. Hook-bill salmon taken from the Saint John River last season. 3. One of the fine resting places for salmon in the salmon rivers.

While it is twenty-three years since it was found that Atlantic salmon would rise to a fly, it is considerable shorter since the discovery was made that these huge fighting fish were to be caught many miles inland in the rivers of New Brunswick. Yet such is the fact that only adds to the world-wide reputation of the Province of New Brunswick as a big game hunting and fishing paradise.

The St. John's River, one of the best choices when salmon fishing is being considered, flows through the centre of the Province draining an extensive territory and emptying into the Bay of Fundy. The large fish enter the river at its mouth at the city of Saint John and pass up on their way to the spawning grounds of the Tobique, lying over 120 miles from the sea. It was S. Neill, a merchant of Fredericton, was the first to make the discovery. It was in 1903 that the first trip to the Miramichi River was made. Neill and Joseph Walker hooked and gaffed their first salmon at Hartt's Island. Since that time the sport has become widely known and during one season alone in 1923 no less than four hundred salmon were taken by fly from these waters, the largest being a twenty-eight pounder caught by Raymond Currie of Fredericton.

The Caius River, another of New Brunswick's largest, vies with the St. John's when it comes to record Atlantic salmon. This stream is under lease to Harry Allan, well-know guide, whose outfits are at the disposal of sportsmen. The pool at Hartland, and the other pools in the vicinity, are reached by the Canadian Pacific Railway. The former one has been pronounced as one of the finest in the Provinces.

An interesting point in connection with the growth of this sport is its popularity with American sportsmen, who are coming to New Brunswick in increasing numbers each season to take part in what they describe as the most exciting form of angling to be found. Their opinions are shared by all who have ever dropped a line in some of the peaceful-looking pools along these rivers where the fighting salmon lurk.

### George Stephen

Whose appointment as freight traffic manager, Canadian Pacific Railway, is announced, effective July 1. Mr. Stephen's career has embraced experience in practically all branches of railway freight traffic both in the east and west of Canada, Saint John, Montreal, Winnipeg and British Columbia. He has a wide range of interests as is shown by the fact that he is a member of the Manitoba Club, St. Charles Country Club and the Pine Ridge Club of Winnipeg; the Assiniboia Club, Regina; the Canadian Club of Montreal; the Vancouver Club, Vancouver; and the Edmonton Club, Edmonton.

# PARIS A GROWING CITY

## STEADILY GAINS IN POPULATION YEAR AFTER YEAR.

**Removal of Outer Fortifications Paves Way for Extensive Building Project on Outskirts of the French Metropolis—Half of New Area to Be In Parks.**

Paris is about to undertake one of the most extensive and ambitious city planning projects that the present civilization has set for itself. While the work will take a much longer time than the daring street-cutting and rebuilding executed by Baron Haussmann, and its financing will not be nearly so easy as in the prosperous days of the Second Empire, it eventually will transform the periphery of the city in a manner comparable in scope to that in which the "Great Prefect" re-made the contours of its center.

While Paris is one of the oldest cities of Western Europe, it is also one of the most modern. Close to the Seine, upon and near the Ile de la Cite, remain architectural survivals of the Middle Ages, even a few remnants of Roman masonry. But one may enter a remarkably efficient subway, at the point where it pierces this island that was in turn a Gallic and a Roman fortress, and emerge within twenty minutes in a modern suburb with all the virtue and the shortcomings of some of the more newly-built sections of the Bronx or Brooklyn, writes Harold Callender in the New York Times.

Old as it is, Paris is not senescent. It is a growing city. Its does not expand at quite the rate of New York or Chicago, but it steadily gains in population year after year. Its history, replete with wars, sieges and revolutions, is likewise marked by successive periods of rapid growth.

From its central island in the Seine, chosen by a Gallic tribe for its military advantages, Paris has grown in waves roughly resembling concentric circles. In the present city one may trace the boundaries of these waves, solidified in the form of successive belts of boulevards that mark the sites of former fortifications—the term "boulevard" having originally meant "fortification." The city appears likely to continue growing on approximately the same principle; so that it probably will be possible to trace the limits of the future Paris, like that of the past, in similar landmarks — as one determines the age of a tree by reference to the rings that form on its trunk.

Some of the principal changes that impend may be deduced from a few simple facts. The central and older districts of Paris, like Manhattan Island and the city of Westminster, are declining in population. The areas on the edge of the city and outside it are increasing, some of them very rapidly. Between the years 1911 and 1921 ten of the twenty arrondissements of Paris lost population, three of them more than 10 per cent. Between the censuses of 1921 and 1926 twelve of these districts suffered a decrease, six experienced very slight gains. Two remained almost precisely stationary in population.

The present population of Paris is 2,838,000, a decrease of 25,000 in the last five years; the present population of the rest of the department is 1,729,000, a gain of 249,361 since the year 1921. Thus the department of the Seine, which one might call Greater Paris and compare to the metropolitan police area of London, contains 4,567,000 people, a total that increases with each census.

Removal of the fortifications will add about 988 acres to the available building area of Paris. Demolition of the forts and appropriation to civil uses of the grounds immediately surrounding them will add about 1,729 habitable acres to the suburbs, just beyond the city limits. Together, these military lands will provide space for desperately needed dwellings sufficient to house more than 100,000 people, according to M. Doumere's computations. Meanwhile Paris will be protected, not by the forts of the second circle, which withstood the siege of 1870-71, nor by the fortifications that came near being erected into service in 1914, but by the new ring of forts placed about eleven miles from the abandoned walls of the city.

On the suburban ground now occupied by the old forts builders will be allowed to construct houses on only 50 per cent. of the surface. The buildings must be six feet from the sidewalk line and for the most part not more than three stories in height, though there will be limited provision for apartment buildings up to six stories. The zoning system will be applied, separating industrial from residential areas. In addition to the 988 acres of ground for buildings, demolition of the fortifications will leave about 2,400 acres for gardens and open spaces. The University City, comprising dormitories for college students of many nations, has already been partly built upon land occupied by old fortifications near the Pare Monsouris.

While the population is shifting from the central toward the periphery of the city, a change has come over the "grande boulevards," which for more than a century have formed one of the distinctive features of Paris. The advent of the motor car, filling the streets with gasoline fumes and the raucous sounds of unsilenced exhausts, and making "jay-walking" the occupation of pedestrians periodically at every crossing, has appreciably lessened the charm of the cafés and restaurants that line the great traffic "bottleneck" of cafes to slip a drink slowly and watch the crowd pass.

### MEXICAN PRESIDENT'S TRAIN.

**Surpasses Those of Any Other Ruler —Cost Half a Million.**

The most palatial train in the world lies coupled in the Buenavista station of the National Railways of Mexico in the capital, says a correspondent in the New York Herald-Tribune. It is the new Presidential train, the property of the Mexican Government.

The cars were built in Chicago by the Pullman Company, the construction work having required nearly seven months. Their cost was more than $500,000.

The new Presidential train appears from the exterior to be simply a new set of Pullman coaches, painted an olive color slightly lighter than that of the ordinary Pullman, from whence comes its name, the Olive Train, thus replacing the old Yellow Train, which has served Mexican Presidents for years. All five cars are of all-steel construction, with the interior done in leather. On the outside of each coach is emblazoned the Mexican national emblem, representing an eagle standing on a cactus and slaying a snake. Underneath this appear the words, "Tren Presidencial" (Presidential Train).

Aside from the coach for the Secretary of War and Marine, there are five coaches. The first consists of the observation section and the President's office. In this there are two large bedrooms, one for the President and one for the Chief Executive's wife. A shower and a tub each are between these two rooms. A third room is for the use of the President's secretary.

The molding is of hand-carved walnut with gold schimmings. The carpets have been specially made and are of an Aztec motive, with a dark background. They are of a heavy pile to give long service. The draperies are of old rose color, while the chairs are upholstered with red, blue and green cut plush.

### MONTANA NUGGETS DWINDLE.

**Gold Has Fallen to Fifth Place Among Principal Metals.**

Gold, which once lured thousands to Montana, has fallen to fifth place among the principal mineral products, according to the State Division of Publicity. Production in 1926 totalled 57,000 ounces, a decrease in quantity of 25,123 ounces and in value of $512,630 compared to 1925. The greatest recent production in the State was in 1915 with a yield of 242,178 ounces valued at $5,003,072. Present production comes almost entirely from the Butte mines and is a by-product of copper and zinc. The Treasure State, in spite of the small amount produced in 1926, is still fifth in the value of gold mined among the states of the Union. States leading, in order, are California, Colorado, Arizona, Utah and Montana. The output, in all States, except Arizona and Utah, decreased in 1926 as compared to 1925. The total production of ten western States in 1926 is valued at $32,229,100 against $35,407,157 in 1925. These states produced approximately 70 per cent. of the nation's gold output.

The real development of Montana began with the discovery of gold in commercial quantities. In 1852 a half-breed named Benetsee discovered gold on Gold Creek, in the western part of the State. In the history of the State about 7,500 gold-bearing gulches, from a half-mile to twenty miles in length, have been discovered. Montana's placer mines, from 1862 to 1882 yielded $200,000,000. Where there were once thousands of miners there are to-day a handful of prospectors panning out a grubstake in remote mountain fastnesses. The $500 nugget turned up in the early days of the sourdoughs are now a rarity, if not entirely gone.

### The Oldest Mines.

The oldest mines, the history of which is known with any assurance, are those from which the ancient Egyptians mined turquoise and other precious gems on the peninsula of Sinai.

### Ninety Varieties of Willow.

Although there are more than ninety varieties of willow, only a few are considered suitable for making cricket bats, and a shortage of the best sorts is threatened.

### Luke.

The name Luke is from the Latin Lucas. The French form of the word is Luc.

### Ich Dien.

"Ich Dien" is a German phrase, meaning literally "I serve." It was originally the motto of John, the blind King of Bohemia, who served in the army of the King of France and was slain in the battle of Crecy (1346). The victorious English army was led by Edward the Black Prince, who appropriated the motto, which since that time has been the motto of the Prince of Wales.

### A Large Opal.

Half as big as a brick, pitch black but shot through with green and peacock-blue fire, the largest opal in the world is now in the United States National Museum. It was found in a bed of volcanic ash in Virgin Valley, Nevada, and weighs over 18 ounces.

# A Railway Safety Device

The Safety Department of the Canadian National Railways has introduced a safety device which can be installed on hand cars and motors to prevent derailment. The device consists of four metal brackets placed in front and rear of the wheels, as shown in the illustration. These are bolted to the frame of the car both horizontally and vertically.

Exhaustive tests were made with a gasoline car to which these brackets were attached, at speeds varying from ten to thirty miles an hour, and it was clearly demonstrated that these brackets held the car intact on the rails.

### A Crime College.

The first college in the world devoted exclusively to the study of crime and the criminal has been established in San Francisco.

Any student who graduates after completing a four-year course is entitled to the letters C.C., H.E., F.P.E., and M. and C.E. after his name, according to the charter granted the college by the State.

The C.C. degree will be one of the highest to be conferred. C.C. is a "consulting criminologist," and no owner is supposed to be qualified to seek the most expert of these.

The H.E. means "human engineering." The F.P.E. is that of a finger-print expert, while M. and M. and C.E. after the name, "detective people, and patrons to crime."

Several courses are provided in the college curriculum, and after two years, post-graduate courses are given.

Mr. McGrath, the head of the new college, has had many years' experience as criminologist in Central Italy, France, Russia, and the United States. He declared that the services of eminent criminal experts of many countries have already been secured for lectures.

### Will Japan Disappear?

"Japan disappears!" is the startling announcement that may be seen on the placards by some future cinema audience, if the opinion of Dr. L. F. Noble, who thinks that Japan will ultimately sink or slip over the edge of the Pacific Ocean, is right.

This event, he says, is likely to occur within a hundred thousand years, and if it happens it will be due to the great earthquakes. The last earthquake caused the bottom of the Sagami Bay at Yokohama to sink from 200 feet to 1,000 feet, and other quakes minor might start a slide that would carry Fujiyama down into the abyss and leave only its cone above water.

### The Volapuk Language.

Volapuk was the name given to what was intended by its author, Johann Schleyer, a teacher in Switzerland, to be a universal language. For some time after its invention in 1879, it flourished exceedingly, but then it languished, and its place is now taken by Esperanto, proposed by Dr. Zamenhof, of Warsaw, Poland, in 1887.

# A Sale of This Magnitude Occurs But Seldom---*Saturday, July 2nd, is the Last Day. Make the most of it.*

# Demonstration Sale

*Dominion Day, Friday, July 1st, our store will be closed.*

A Twenty-Two Store "Hook-Up," broadcasting a thrilling and advantageous program of merchandise reductions to the buyers of the Province of Ontario. Store No. 10 "The Robinson Company Limited" is your shopping depot. "Nowhere" in the Province can your immediate and future requirements be secured more economically, quality considered. We are now entering the last lap of this stupendous Stock Reducing and Demonstration Sale. Reduced prices will be obtainable every remaining business day in June and on Saturday, July 2nd, when our store will be open for business as usual. Increased energy will characterize the last days of this noteworthy event. New values are being added--new and lower prices are being established. It is a golden harvest time for shoppers. We invite you to make the most of it.

**Many of the Regular Stock Lines throughout the store are being offered in this sale at drastically reduced prices.**

**Values galore !**

**At no time has it been possible for us to publish a complete list of the "Specials" obtained in this great Sale.**

**Those mentioned below are noteworthy and are suggestive of the hundred others equally as wonderful. Come and share.**

**Many new lines of appropriate merchandise have been purchased specially for this sale. Their attractive pricings capably demonstrate the advisability of making this store your headquarters.**

## *Barrymore Wilton Rugs are Greatly Reduced*

***Choose now and Secure the Discount***

These Rugs are manufactured in Canada. They represent the most advanced ideas in artistic designs and colorings. Made from the finest of imported woollens and dyed with the most permanent of dyes. You are absolutely sure of getting excellent service from these Rugs. Note these reductions.

| No. One Quality | | No. Two Quality. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in., reg. $30.00 for | $24.00 | 4 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft., reg. $19.75 for | $16.00 |
| 6 ft. 9 in. x 9ft., reg. $55.00 for | 44.00 | 4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in.,reg. $25.00 for | 20.00 |
| 6 ft. 9 in. x 10 ft. 6 in., reg. $6000 for | 48.00 | 4 ft. 6 in. x 9 ft., reg. $28.50 for | 22.80 |
| 9 ft. x 9 ft., reg. $77.50 for | 58.00 | 6 ft. 9 in. x 9 ft., reg. $45.00 for | 36.00 |
| | | 6 ft. 9 in. x 10 ft. 6 in., reg. $52.50 for | 42.00 |
| | | 9 ft. x 9 ft., reg. $61.00 for | 47.80 |
| | | 9 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in., reg. $69.00 for | 55.00 |
| | | 9 ft. x 12 ft., reg. $78.75 for | 63.00 |

**Designs and Colors for your Better Rooms.**

## For Saturday July 2, only

## *25 Hats To Clear at $1 Each*

The price in no way suggests the attractiveness of these hats. In fact it is only a mere fraction of the actual cost of manufacture. They are left-overs from regular stocks. Sizes, styles and colors are effectively assorted. Come early for best choice.

## *Values from the Wash Goods Department*

**PLAIN COLORED VOILES**

**Reg. 48 to 59c. yard.**
**Sale Price 39 c. yard.**
Shown in a range of 18 colors.

**38 IN. RATINE VALUES**

**Regular $2.48 per yard.**
**Sale Price $1.00 yard.**
Comes in plain and fancy stripe designs.

**WASH GOODS**

**Reg. to $1.50 per yd. for 75c.**
Featuring plain and stripe Duro Dye Broadcloth, Mercerized Foulard and Shimmer Silk.

**SPECIAL LINE OF WASH FABRICS—59c. Yard**

Fancy Crepe, Colored Beaded Voiles, Dolly Varden Dimity, Colored silk-finished Mull, White and Black Voile, Fancy White Voile.

**WASH GOODS—17c. yd.**

Colored Voile, White Voile, Colored Cotton Crepe. A good assortment to clear at this special price.

**STEEL CLAD GALATEA**

**Sale Price 25c. per yd.**
Plain dot and stripe. Patterns in shades of Med. Blue and Navy. Regular 35c. value.

**BLEACHED LONGCLOTH**

34 inches wide. A regular 18c. value for 12½c. per yd.

## *Men's $25.00 Tweed Suits on Sale at $19.00*

We "repeat" calling your attention to these Suits because this value cannot be repeated elsewhere for the money.

Men who need a suit now or later on should step lively for the pick of these well built, Robinson Standard Suits. They absolutely spell the utmost in value and economy.

All the smart, seasonable models in the likable summer colors are obtainable. It's the best investment in town, and guaranteed.

Navy Suits, equally as good for $20.00—Three pieces.

## *Timely and Interesting Values*

**WOMEN'S SILK GLOVES, 59 CENTS PAIR**

Colors White, Navy, Beaver, Sand, Black. Some with two dome fastening at the wrist, others with fancy cuffs. Odd lines and sizes.

**COLORED HANDKERCHIEFS, 4 FOR 25 CENTS**

Dots, checks and Greek key designs in shades of Rose, Green, Lavender, Sand, Blue on White. Fine quality lawn, hemstitched hems and excellent quality for every day use.

**CHILDREN'S COLORED SOCKS, 25 CENTS PAIR**

Mercerized lisle socks in shades of Helio., Sky, Yellow, Pink, Sand, with white stripes on cuff. Also White with Pink and Sky stripes.

**RAYON SILK VESTS, 98 CENTS EACH**

Opera tailored top, extra quality and weight, in shades of Peach, Flesh, White and Helio. Sizes 38 to 40.

## *Exceptional "Sale-End" Values in Women's Dresses*

*Featuring Authentic Styles--Materials--Colors--For all Occasions*

*We Welcome Your Inspection---Note These Sale Lines*

**17 SILK AND SATIN DRESSES, SALE PRICE $15.95, REGULARLY $39.50 TO $55.00.**

By long odds the greatest dress value that has been offered anywhere in years. The materials that fashion them are the best procurable, in fact, nothing but the best has been considered in their construction. Styles too, are exceedingly attractive. Materials—Satin Crepe, Canton Crepe and Crepe Georgette. Shades of Cocoa, Tan, Brown, Rust, Pencil Blue and Bokhara.

**20 SUMMER DRESSES ON SALE AT HALF PRICE—EXTRA SPECIAL**

On hot summer days these dresses will prove very delightful. They're made from popular fabrics in both one and two piece styles.

Displayed are attractive dresses in

Printed Silk Crepes,

Printed Silk and Cotton Crepes.

Printed Cotton Voiles.

Plain Fugi Silks.

Reduced prices range from $4.38 to $13.75.

**AFTERNOON DRESSES REDUCED 25 PER CENT**

These are Dresses of the better grades, made into the very smartest of fashions by competent and experienced operators. They're composed from the most reliable of materials that will give seasons of service. Women's and Misses' styles are obtainable in all the wanted shades. Choose by Saturday and win the discount.

**SILK SPORT AND SUMMER FROCKS REDUCED 20 PER CENT**

Dresses that look well in the gallery or at the tee. Dresses wearable at any summertime occasion where smart clothes are essential. These dresses come from our best factories, hence are authentic from collar to hem.

Reg. prices from $18.95 to $55.00.
Red. prices from $15.15 to $44.00.

## CANADIAN DEPARTMENT-STORES LIMITED

Successors to THE ROBINSON CO., LIMITED
STORE No. 10

## PERSONALS

**(All our readers are cordially invited to hand in, or send in, any news they may have for this column).**

Don't miss the annual Lawn Social and Chicken Supper at Marysville July 6th. You will enjoy it. 31-ap

The Rev. Harry Pawson will be publicly inducted into the pastorate of Trinity Church on Thursday evening next at 8 p.m.

While constructing the storm sewer on Centre street, a blast destroyed all the glass in the front of Messrs. Master's & Tierney's undertaking establishment.

A Lawn Sicial will be held on St. Andrews Church lawn on Thursday evening, June 30th. Strawberries, ice cream and cake will be served. Orchestra. 30-a

Twenty riders from the Toronto motorcycle club are holding an indurance run on July 1st, 2nd and 3rd and will reach Napanee about 1 o'clock on Friday. The riders will register at Graham's garage and remain in Napanee one hour for dinner.

James O'Neil, a former well-known resident of Napanee, died on June 20th, at the home of his son, Dr. Frank O'Neil, 6826 Hudson street, Vancouver, B.C. Besides his son, five daughters remain. Interment was at Ocean View Burial Park.

In the presence of a congregation which filled St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, the rite of confirmation was administered to a class of foty-five, by His Grace, Archbishop Spratt, of Kingston, on Sunday morning. His Grace was the guest of Rev. Father T. P. O'Connor, while in town.

The Government Egg Grading Inspector was on the market on Saturday in connection with egg grading. Mr. W. J. Jewell, of this town will have the inspection room in the Town Hall completed this week, so that when the Inspector pays Napanee his next visit he will be able to instal electrical appliances for egg grading.

"He that believeth on the Son hath eternal life but he that obeyeth not the Son shal not see life, but the wrath of God abideth upon him." John 3-36; "Blessed is the man whose transgression is forgiven, whose sin is covered. Blessed is the man to whom the Lord imputeth not iniquity." Ps. 30, and 2; "All have sinned and come short of the glory of God; being justified freely by His grace through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus: whom God set forth to be a propitiation, through faith in His blood.....that He might Himself be just and the justifier of him that hath faith in Jesus." Rom. 3, 23-26; "There is therefore now no condemnation to them that are in Christ Jesus." Rom. 8-1.

O Thou, by whom we come to God,
The Life, the Truth, the Way,
The path of prayer thyself hast trod,
Lord, teach us how to pray.

A BIBLE LOVER.

Mrs. Crawford is visiting Mrs. Moss in Renfrew.

Mr. Everett Smith left last week for Rouyn, Que.

Mr. W. B. Nolan spent the week-end in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Howitt spent a few days last week in Toronto.

Rev. W. R. and Mrs. Tanton leave on Wednesday for Cobourg.

Mrs. Jim Kirkpatrick, Port Colborne, is the guest of Mrs. R. Kirkpatrick, Thomas St.

Miss Nellie Morgan has returned from a six weeks' visit to her former home in England.

Miss Mary Daly is home from New York to spend the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Daly.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McCabe and daughter and granddaughter, Jean McCabe, spent Sunday at Mr. Gideon Garrison's.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert King and son, Warren, and Mr. Ed. Thompson, Watertown, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred King.

Miss Hilda Doyle, Miss Worthe and Mr. Bill Worthe, Gananoque, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. John Doyle, Belleville Road.

Mr. Frank Mills, Mr. J. McGillivray, Misses Evelyn McKim and Nellie Morgan spent Sunday at Glen Island.

Miss Helen Richards, Cleveland, and Miss Jean Johnston, Toronto, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Daly.

Miss Gladys Bush who has been visiting her mother for the past month, has returned to London, Ont.

Mr. M. B. Mills and party spent Sunday at Glen Island and had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Simons and Mr. O'Bourne, Geo. Young's manager and trainer.

Mr. and Mrs. Kemp, Ottawa, spent the week-end the guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. N. Rockwell. Mr. Rockwell accompanied them from Ottawa and is spending a few days at home.

Miss Muriel Paul, B.A., of Hamilton, is with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Paul, Elm Lodge, until July 4th, when she goes to Toronto to mark French examination papers for the Department of Education.

Mr. Simons, manager, and Mr. O'Bourne, trainer for Geo. Young, were at Glen Island Sunday completing final arrangements for George and party for the summer. Both were very favorably impressed with the island.

Miss Loretta Hall, Kingston, spent the week-end the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Gallagher and two sons, Saskatoon, are visiting relatives at Wilton.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Richards and Miss Richards, Cobourg, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Miller.

Miss Dora Casey, Troy, N.Y., is here to spend the summer holidays with her sisters, the Misses Casey.

Mr. Arthur Powell, who has been visiting his mother, Mrs. Katherine Powell, has been transferred to the Dominion Bank at Montreal.

### MARRIAGES

**Hanna—Haggerty**—At Trinity Parsonage, on Saturday, June 25th, 1927, by Rev. W. R. Tanton, Stephen Hanna, of Oshawa, to Nellie Haggerty, of Centreville.

**Harrison—Parks**—At Mr. Newton Parks', Bay Bay, on Wednesday, June 22nd, 1927, by Rev. R. J. Merriam, Rev. Richard Bruce Harrison, of Lakefield, to Minnie Amelia Parks, of Napanee.

### DEATHS

**Carroll**—At South Fredericksburgh, on Friday, June 24t, 1927, Thomas Carroll, aged 71 years, 2 months.

**O'Neil**—At Vancouver, B.C., on Monday, June 20th, 1927, James O'Neil, aged 79 years.

**Switzer**—At Ernesttown, on Friday, June 24th, 1927, Henry Switzer, in his 81st year.

**Congress Playing Cards, recognized as the finest in the world, $1.00 a package in either Bridge or ordinary. Other cards 40 and 50c. at Wallace's Drug Store.**

### MARLBANK.

Mrs. E. Badgley had a bee raising his barn recently. Patrick McCann and P. Rikley were the carpenters.

Inspector Bailey was a recent visitor at the cheese factory here.

Master Angus Healey, who has been staying with his uncle and aunt, has been obliged to quit school and go home on account of ill health. Dr. Hales, of Tweed is attending him.

Miss Lena Murphy, of Flint, Mich. is spending a month with her mother, Mrs. B. Murphy.

The farmers in this vicinity have finished their planting.

There is every prospect of an abundant crop of hay this year.

**Brighten Up.**

**Use Martin-Senour 100% pure paints, varnishes and lacquers for your spring painting. Glass, oils and lead.**

**WILSON'S HARDWARE.**

## CAIRN TO BE ERECTED TO SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD

ADOLPHUSTOWN SITE OF SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S BOYHOOD HOME TO BE MARKED BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

E. H. Scammell, Esq., of the Confederation Jubilee Committee, Ottawa, and Major Pinard, of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board, Ottawa, were in town on Thursday of last week, to take in hand the erection of a cairn, with a suitable inscription on a bronze plaque over the stone foundation of the John A. Macdonald boyhood home in Adolphustown, on the south shore of Hay Bay. Hugh Macdonald, with his wife and three children, resided there a century ago, shortly after their immigration from Glasgow, Scotland, to Kingston, which after a few years, became their permanent home. From that small frame house on Hay Bay—just across the cove on which still stands the first Methodist Church in Canada—the three Macdonald children, two girls and a boy, with John A. sandwiched between, attended the Adolphustown village school three miles away. The parents kept a country store in one room of their small dwelling, and customers came from both sides of Hay Bay. They actually had a piano—the first in the old U. E. Loyalist settlement—and that jolly home became a rendezvous for the musical people of Adolphustown. There, and at school, John A. always declared he spent the happiest days of his life, romping over the farm clearings with the husky, getting into all kinds of mischief, with an occasional scrap to cool his hot-headed Scot blood. He too, became a Loyalist in spirit, if not by birth, and made many warm friends who stuck by him in later years when he hung out his shingle as a lawyer in Kingston—then the market-town thirty miles distant, for the whole community.

Now, after a century, the Prime Minister of Canada, in this Jubilee year of Confederation, has accepted the suggestion of A. R. Davis of Toronto, a native of Adolphustown, to erect a memorial at the boyhood home of Sir John A. Macdonald in Adolphustown, and Sir Wilfred Laurier at Arthabaska in Quebec.

The Premier has recommended the seuggestion of Mr. Davis to the National Committee of the Jubilee Confederation Celebration Ottawa, and the latter have unanimously resolved to carry out the idea, and the above named gentlemen from Ottawa have taken the matter in hand, by requesting Mr. Davis to meet them in Napanee where, joined by Mr. Wilfred Wilson, of the Napanee Chamber of Commerce, they motored over, to Adolphustown to see the site and to make arrangements for their Government engineer to at once proceed with the work. They then motored to Kingston to arrange to place a bronze plaque on the Macdonald stone house at 192 Rideau St., suitably inscribed. Arrangements will be made later for the other part of the work at Arthabaska, Quebec, of the marking of Sir Wilfred Laurier's boyhood home.

It is high time that the Government of Canada should take a keen interest in the marking of our many historic sites from coast to coast; and the citizens of the whole Bay of Quinte district will be glad to know that there will soon be an unveiling ceremony at Adolphustown, addressed by prominent speakers, to which, doubtless, all will look forward with interest, and plan to attend.

### A Prize Conscience.

Winchmore Hill England, Ladies' Hockey Club recently held a prize draw. One girl objected on principle, and, although she refused to buy any tickets, she consented to sell some of her mother drew the first and third prizes. The conscientious girl was entitled to a prize as vendor of the winning ticket. She refused to take it, and suggested a further draw. This was agreed to, and the winner was—her father!

### Mineral Wealth in India.

Astounding mineral wealth in the States of the Maharajah of Jammu and Kashmir, in India, has been discovered by a survey. Large quantities of coal, aluminium ore, copper, zinc, iron, talc, china clay and possible oilfields have been located. The high hills beyond the passes contain gold, aquamarines and green tourmaline, while pink varieties of the Kashmir sapphire have been discovered, as well as nickel and cobalt ores.

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